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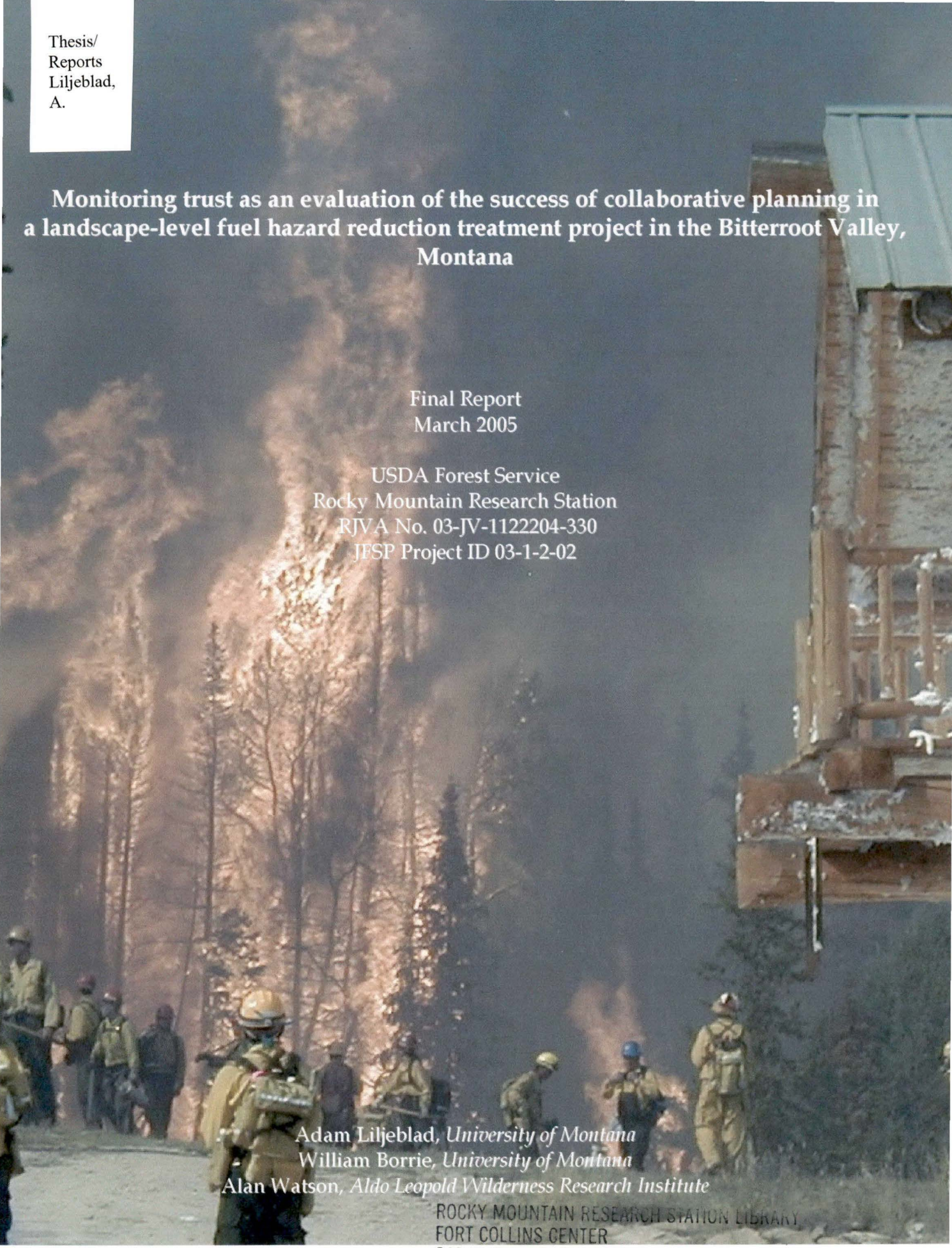
Monitoring trust as an evaluation of the success of collaborative planning in a landscape-level fuel hazard reduction treatment project in the Bitterroot Valley, Montana



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Introduction

Following the severe forest fires in Western Montana in 2000, the Bitterroot National Forest commissioned a social survey to help gain a representative understanding of how residents of Ravalli County, Montana viewed the Bitterroot National Forest, and how they would prefer that the forest were managed (Bureau of Business and Economic Research [BBER], 2001). One proposition that arose from responses to the survey was that some Bitterroot residents had a lack of trust of the US Forest Service. It was not clear how pervasive this lack of trust was, and it was unclear if it was limited in scope to agency management of fire, or rather, ranged in the broadest degree, from a general lack of trust in the US Forest Service to a lack of trust in specific Bitterroot National Forest management actions, including fire response.

In order to gain insight into the causes and consequences of this lack of trust, as well as to gain a more through understanding of the extent of Ravalli County residents' trust in the Bitterroot National Forest, the current study was initiated. The first section of this report explores recent scientific literature on trust, discussing why trust is important, its role in a productive society, its role in enduring social relationships, the idea of *dis*-trust, and the role that trust plays in relationships with government organizations. Definitions of trust are summarized, and a theory of its dimensionality and complexity is presented. The next section looks at how trust can be studied, and discusses different measures that have been used in previous research. The next section of this report outlines the methodology used in this study, followed by the results section, which outlines the preliminary findings of the statistical analyses. Finally, the discussion section outlines the implications of the findings, and calls for

potential management actions related to building or maintaining trust in fire and fuels management.

Background

Why do we care about Trust?

Looking back over history, one of the most important socio-political concepts has been trust. Trust has the potential to permeate nearly every aspect of culture. By gaining an understanding of trust, one gains insight into the interrelationships and dependencies that make our social systems function. Having this understanding, cultures and communities have the potential to improve themselves and become more effective democracies at all aspects of socio-political endeavors.

Across this nation, communities have experienced significant declines in *social capital* over the course of recent decades; we seem less civically engaged, less socially active, and despite the fact we are more tolerant than previous generations, trust each other less (Putnam, 2000). Informal personal interactions have gradually been replaced with highly structured, formal interactions with others. Meaningful discourse is disappearing, with shallower relationships becoming the norm. The structure and regulation required in most relationships introduces the inefficiencies of contracts and law to keep parties honest. Relationships however, which are built upon mutual understanding, honesty, and trust, work more fluidly and provide a necessary lubrication for the social frictions of everyday life (Putnam, 2000). The most pervasive of these building blocks is trust, with direct implications on the economic well-being of a nation & its ability to compete (Fukuyama, 1995).

Trust itself is difficult to define, and scholars have come to little consensus on what the term precisely means. There is even less agreement on how to identify when trust exists, and how to measure it (Levi, 2000). To some extent, trust is the *process by which one accepts assignment of the responsibility to work on certain tasks to other persons, groups, agencies, or institutions* (Earle and Cvetkovich, 1995). A strong argument exists, though not uncontested, that we extend trust to others out of self-interest, and that by *trusting one another, all parties involved will mutually benefit* (Hardin, 1993). People and organizations tend to react directly and in kind to the amount of trust directed at them (Carnevale, 1995). Thus, by trusting someone, they are more likely to trust you, and by not trusting someone, they are likely to be equally cautious.

Many have argued that the United States is currently experiencing a period of widespread political malaise and disengagement – levels of social capital and trust are astonishingly low (Putnam, 2000). One only has to look as far as Dale Bosworth, the Chief of the US Forest Service, and his response to comments about the yet-to-be enacted 2003 Healthy Forests Initiative. Bosworth claimed that the initiative was an "opportunity to build trust," and that "maybe this legislation will give us a chance to show that [the Forest Service is] a professional organization – that we do care about the land" (Devlin, 2003). Examples such as this have become increasingly common, and may indicate that normal means of conflict management within the political system are not functioning properly (Miller, 1974a). A widespread lack of trust hinders relationships of all types.

When abundant, trust can exist in organizational groups ranging in size from the smallest family to the largest nation, and has the potential to fill every void in between. Strong relationships tend to be rooted in trust, which can spontaneously form within social groups,

creating both social capital and normative reciprocity. The manner in which social associations form within groups depends upon the degree to which they exist within communities of shared norms and values, as well as the extent to which they can subordinate their individual interests to those of the larger group. By deciding that cooperation is in their long-term best-interest, organizational members voluntarily enter into contracts of participation, be they expressed or implied, and in doing so, reduce the need for external intervention (Fukuyama, 1995).

Trust is thought to play three key roles in interactions between people and organizations (Carnevale, 1995). For one, trust is *essential;* it holds the global social fabric together. Trust cannot be substituted with fear or authoritarianism, but rather must be based on mutual faith. Without faith that the outcome of a transaction will be equitable, only the foolish will participate. Second, trust is thought to play the role of *truth.* When mutually trusting, parties are able to more accurately and honestly assess the extent of their relationships. In low trust organizations, more tends to be hidden than is revealed. But, in high trust organizations, all the variables are out on the table and everyone can work from the same page. Individual organizations with trust-based relationships tend to be better performing and more reality-centered than those that rely on the inefficiencies of force and intimidation. Third and finally, trust is thought to be requisite to social *survival.* By accepting the truth, people do not have reason to be defensive and can open themselves up to learning. In modern, working society, organizations and managers that are unable to make use of the experience, know-how, information, and intelligence of lower-ranked members are prone to failure. It is often forgotten that organizations are, in fact, learning systems and need to be managed in a fashion that liberates rather than restrains people's knowledge (Carnevale, 1995)

Necessity of civil society, cooperation, interdependence

Putnam (2000) found that trust and community participation go hand in hand. Those who actively participate in their community are commonly more trusting and trustworthy than their comparably passive neighbors. He also found the converse to be true: those who trust others are more prone to community involvement. Regardless of one's opinion of which comes first, trust or civic engagement, there appears to be a definitive link between trusting and being involved in one's community. When we are involved in communities, we have more control over direction, and we build relationships with other active members, further strengthening and encouraging honest interactions.

Alternatively, in communities with low levels of civic engagement, the democratic system tends to be severely challenged. Because some of the democratic tenets are participation and majority rule; a democracy, therefore, cannot survive for long without the support of a plurality of its members. If communities believe they are not being fairly represented and become politically discouraged, there arises a greatly heightened potential for political and social change (Miller, 1974a). Governments may rely upon force to control public actions and sentiment, but societies that rely upon the use of force as a substitute for trust to maintain order are likely to be less efficient, more costly, and more unpleasant (Putnam, 2000).

Towards a productive and economically healthy society

Trust plays a key role in productive and economically healthy societies, because virtually all types of economic activity require social collaboration of one type or another. In the economic world, people support one another because they believe they are members of a community of mutual trust, albeit it is still a community heavily dependent on rules and

regulations. Though basing the stability and prosperity of society on law, contract, and economic rationality is necessary, it is critical that they be mediated with trust, reciprocity, duty to community, and moral obligation (Fukuyama, 1995). While the former are based on rational calculation, the latter are based on social practice and habit.

Communities that rely upon these shared ethical values require less extensive regulation, fewer contractual agreements or other forceful means of ensuring honesty. An existing moral consensus gives group members a basis for trusting one another (Fukuyama, 1995; Putnam, 2000).

The degree of collaboration and involvement needed to create social capital and a moral community cannot be acquired through a rational investment decision. One must become habituated to the moral norms and virtues of a trusting community. However, the community itself must adopt norms as a whole before trust can become generalized among its members (Fukuyama, 1995).

Social capital

There is little argument that our lives are made more productive by the social ties we are able to establish and maintain. That is, we can get more done through the cooperation and mutual sharing of our trusting relations with others. The connectedness between individuals, in terms of social networks, and the normative reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from it is collectively referred to as *social capital*. There is no single way to produce social capital, though it can be created by any number of possible mechanisms in part or all of a society. Regardless, it has the effect of helping people resolve collective problems more easily, allows communities to function with less internal friction, and makes people more aware of their

interconnectedness (Putnam, 2000). There are two main components of social capital: organizational capital and human capital. *Organizational capital* refers to the collective knowledge people share among organizations, governments, and other individuals. *Human capital,* on the other hand, refers to the unique skills and expertise possessed by individuals. The combination of organizational and human capital determines the degree to which a community or society can collaborate and cooperate to achieve mutual benefit. Social capital differs from other forms of human capital since it tends to be created and transmitted through cultural mechanisms such as religion, tradition, and historic habit (Fukuyama, 1995). Thus, it is through active cultural mechanisms, that social capital can be nurtured and allowed to grow.

Changes in a society's level of social capital have major implications for the nature of the society itself. Societies with elevated levels of social capital are better able to innovate organizationally, since the corresponding high levels of trust permit a wider variety of social relationships to emerge. Those fraught with distrust, however, are capable of cooperation only under a system of formal rules & regulation. The most useful kind of social capital is frequently not one's ability to work under the authority of a conventional community or group, but rather one's capacity to form new relations and to cooperate within new terms of reference (Fukuyama, 1995).

Americans are entering into voluntary agreements of mutual trust much less frequently than they used to (Putnam, 2000), and have been depleting what seems to be a stored fund of social capital (Fukuyama, 1995), resulting in greater reliance on law and external moderators as social relations dissolve (Putnam, 2000). There are many possible reasons for current declines in social capital. Circumstantial evidence exists suggesting the downturn in social connectedness is due to big government and the growth of the welfare state. By crowding out

private initiative, it is argued, state intervention has subverted civil society. Blame for the losses of local economic ties & increased impersonality is frequently directed at the civic disengagement brought about by the disjoint relation between multinational corporations and communities. While the role of big government, the welfare state, and mega-corporations cannot be ruled out, the losses in social capital are more commonly attributed to pressures of time and money, changes related to urban sprawl, electronic entertainment, and generational changes (Putnam, 2000).

The role of trust in enduring social relationships, social connections, and social capital

The ability of individuals or organizations to associate with one another depends on the degree to which they can put their own interests aside and integrate with the norms and values of the larger community. Since shared values are requisite for trust (Fukuyama, 1995), as mutual trust thrives, so does the rest of the exchange (Robinson, Kraatz, & Rousseau, 1994). A healthy and vibrant civil society is required for the vitality of political & economic institutions (Fukuyama, 1995).

As one would expect, trust is not a black-and-white characteristic; it falls upon a continuum, with trust and distrust as polar opposites. People can not only have varying degrees of trust in different people, but they can also have varying degrees of trust in the same person to do different tasks (Blackburn, 1998). We may trust one auto mechanic over another to replace our car's transmission, but would likely trust neither auto mechanic to perform our dental work. The types of trusting relationships people get involved with vary highly as well. The *thick* relationships that develop with close friends and business partners is very different

from the *thin* relationships that develop with people we regularly pass in the hallway, or the cashier at the grocery store. Thick trust tends to be far stronger and more stable than the weaker and more fleeting thin trust. Despite the fact that thin trust cannot be relied upon to the same extent that thick trust can, Putnam (2000) believes thin trust may in fact be more important than thick because it extends our *radius of trust* beyond the groups of people that we know personally. It must be noted, however, that with declining social capital, and decreased willingness to trust those we do not know well, comes a decreasing radius of trust and a reduced ability to rely upon thin trust.

Distrust

Up to this point, trust has been discussed as being predominantly positive, but normatively speaking, it is neither good nor bad; neither a virtue nor a vice. Distrust is generally thought of to be a complement of trust, in which one either has grounds for trust or grounds for distrust. Without a reason for distinction between trusting someone and distrusting them (say, because you just met them), it could be said that one simply has a lack of trust (Levi, 1998).

There are four primary reasons for distrusting rather than trusting: 1) The circumstances of an established relationship have changed; 2) One party falsified their situation for individual gain; 3) The potential outcome may have changed; and/or 4) The parties did not fully understand or express their desires, intentions, and expectations (doing so may be impossible). Distrust needs only to be based on a small portion of any of these factors whereas to be fully trusting requires a thorough knowledge of other parties' incentives (Hardin, 2003). Thus, distrust comes much more easily than trust.

Active distrust may, in fact, be the more appropriate descriptor in certain situations than trust or a lack of trust (Levi, 1998), as trusting the malevolent or incompetent may prove to be foolish or harmful (Hardin, 2000). When fundamental interests conflict, as may occur between workers and management, or when citizens are concerned about protecting themselves from intolerant majorities or incursions of state power, there is good reason for parties to be wary of each other. This wariness, or distrust, may even be a contributor to efficient organization.

The U. S. Constitution produced a lasting government organized around distrust by an elaborate system of checks and balances (Kemmis, 1990; Levi, 1998).

> "If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external or internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself. A dependence on the people is, no doubt, the primary control on the government but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions."
>
> *James Madison, Federalist Paper no. 51, p. 322*

Without trust, interaction can only occur under a system of formal rules & regulation. These are inherently inefficient, as resources must be expended in order to negotiate, litigate, and enforce them, sometimes by coercive means (Fukuyama, 1995; Kramer & Tyler, 1996). Distrust is the motivating force behind land zoning. Parties simply do not trust one another sufficiently to expect everybody to behave according to societal norms, and one bad apple spoils the batch. Land use zoning is, therefore, a regulatory approach to provide a predictable

framework for use and development of land. It is a clear signal by the community of what behavior is considered acceptable and what isn't

Trust and Government

Trust in government? The trust that we place in individuals is notably distinct from that which we can place in government (Hardin, 1998, 1999, 2000; Putnam, 2000). Interpersonal trusting relationships tend to be far richer and more directly reciprocal than the relationship a citizen can have with government (Hardin, 2000). In part, this is because government is so immense and has so many potential controllers, that it cannot *specifically* be trusted, and one cannot develop a truly reciprocal relationship with it. Distinct associations are required for trusting relations, and most times government cannot be concerned with relationships between specific parties. Thus, one cannot speak of specifically having "trust" in government. References to fluctuations in trust should be viewed in terms of increased or decreased *confidence* that government will perform as expected, or the extent to which the government can be considered to be trustworthy (Hardin 2000; Levi 1998). Confidence in government or in a governmental agency can easily be based upon one's generalizations of the institution's previous behavior (Hardin, 2000). The extent of confidence, obviously, will depend on the government or agency, and can range from absolute certitude to utter cynicism (Miller 1974a).

The U. S. Government was constructed on a foundation of low trust. According to Carnevale (1995), low trust is both the "cause and consequence of [governmental] arrangement and management practices that strangle individual achievement and institutional accomplishment" (p. 3). Because government agencies do not trust the judgment of public servants, most times individual employees cannot make even minor changes that they believe

would make government perform better. Government has become excessively reliant on dated bureaucratic organizational arrangements. In this typically hierarchical organization, roles are defined narrowly to maximize control, with ends frequently being subordinate to means (Carnevale, 1995). Because of this, employees are restrained to specific roles, and non-traditional forms of problem solving are discouraged. Hierarchies, however, are necessary because not all people can be consistently trusted to behave according to normative ethics and contribute their fair share to an institution (Fukuyama, 1995).

Government, occasionally, is central to establishing levels of trust among citizens that would otherwise not be possible. Government can make possible a broad range of social, political, and economic transactions that are otherwise difficult to create. Critical to doing so is its use of coercion, rightly understood and used. Moreover, there is some reason to believe that democratic institutions may be even better at producing generalized trust than non-democratic institutions, in part because they are better at restricting the use of coercion to tasks that enhance trust rather than to those that undermine it. However, depending on the nature and personnel of government agencies, agencies may sometimes be responsible for the destruction of interpersonal trust, either directly or by destroying the institutions that support it (Levi, 1998). Trust of the institution has additional consequence for governance: not only does it affect the level of the public's tolerance of the administration, but it also affects the extent to which the public is willing to comply with governmental demands and regulations. Destruction of trust in government may lead to widespread antagonism toward policy and even active resistance, and may be one source of increased social distrust (Levi, 1998).

When feelings of powerlessness and normlessness accompany hostility toward political and social leaders, the institutions of government, and the administration as a whole, simply

replacing the administrators of questionable systems will have little, if any, effect on restoring confidence in government or the political system (Miller, 1974a). To reduce or eliminate the trust-destroying components of government bureaucracy, the government needs to be made more flexible and adaptable to change in order to increase levels of trust and social capital. However, the ability of institutions, to move from large hierarchies to smaller, more flexible networks is dependent upon the degree of trust and social capital already present in broader society (Fukuyama 1995). This makes increasing confidence in government difficult, but not impossible, as small, incremental changes can be made. Further adding to this cycle is the fact that in order for trust to be built, citizens must have faith in the competence of government to do so (Levi, 1998). But simply restoring trust in authorities does not guarantee that conflicts with government will be resolved (Tyler & Degoey, 1995). Not only must government behave trustworthily, other citizens must as well (Levi, 1998). Without reciprocal trustworthiness, little progress can be made towards resolving societal problems.

Trust is crucial in nearly every aspect of life. It is critical for communities, economic productivity, and building and maintaining social connections. The preceding sections have sought to establish how important trust is, and the role it plays in interactions with government. With that, we will next identify what its causes and influences are, as well as how to measure it.

Definitions of Trust

To say that one trusts something, or that one has trust in an entity, says little of the nature of the relationship between the individual and whomever they happen to be trusting.

Because the meaning of trust can be so varied, and may in fact be context specific, it is nearly impossible to develop a single definition. Instead, we propose several dimensions that may or may not exist in trusting relationships. Their presence or absence indicates not only the degree of trust but also provides more specific indicators of changes in relationships that affect trust. In general, trust is the process by which one accepts the assignment of responsibility to work on certain tasks to other persons, groups, agencies, or institutions (Earle & Cvetkovich, 1995). With the use of a modifier, one can clarify the scope of what they mean by trust. Suddenly what was simply "trust" is refined to refer to political trust, social trust, interpersonal trust, organizational trust, one of seemingly innumerable specific types of trust, or even trust at its broadest scale: generalized trust. Classifying trust in this manner however, sets the context for a relationship, rather than defines it. Despite this, there are a series of components that are present in varying degrees in every trusting relationship that more fully describe it: shared norms and values, contingent consent, and perceived knowability.

Shared norms and values

Francis Fukuyama, one of the best known commentators on trust, claims that "trust is the expectation that arises within a community of regular, honest, and cooperative behavior, based on *commonly shared norms*, on the part of other members of that community" (p. 26) [emphasis added]. He contends that common norms can refer to complex value questions, such as "the nature of God or justice," but that norms can also include more tangible norms such as professional standards or codes of behavior (1995).

The extent to which communities have shared norms and values, and are able to place shared goals above individual ones, is heavily mediated by the extent we can relate to others. Formally establishing contracts and acting within one's self interest are important ways of relating to others, while still remaining cautious. However, an agreed upon moral standard gives members of the group a basis for mutual trust, negating the need for extensive contractual and legal regulation (Fukuyama, 1995). In essence, when we trust one another, and have a true understanding of how each will act, we can operate outside of the arena of formal rules and regulations; we trust that the other party will not act maliciously. This provides escape from regulatory oversight, accounting and control, and leads to greater flexibility, responsiveness and efficiency of action. Thus, to benefit from this efficiency, individuals and organizations may invest a good deal of resources into building and strengthening trusting relationships; they are very easy to destroy, but are quite difficult to construct (Levi, 1998).

Based on a review of the scientific literature, Box 1 shows the six dominant bases of support identified for the shared norms and values dimension.

Box 1

Bases of support for shared norms and values:

- *Integrity* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): Honesty, morality, good character, and honor.
- *Worthy of Pride* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): Conducting one's self in a manner that is respectful and highly regarded.
- *Compassionate and Understanding* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): Sympathetic and concerned with the welfare of others.
- *Agreement* (Institute for Social Research, 1999): A belief that parties have parallel objectives which can be implemented through normatively appropriate means.
- *Procedural Justice* (Mason, House, and Martin, 1985): A fair, equitable process developed through legitimate means.
- *Responsiveness* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): Receptiveness and ability to adapt to meet changing needs and circumstances.

Contingent Consent

One common component of any definition of trust is that people voluntarily trust one another only if they feel the other person is worthy of being trusted. That is, people are likely to trust others only to the extent that they believe their interests will be respected, that other parties will act in a trustworthy manner, and that their trust will be reciprocated by those involved. Collectively, these three factors are part of *contingent consent*, the hypothesized second dimension of trust. Contingent consent refers to a citizen's decision to voluntarily comply with demands from individuals or organizations *only* if they perceive the other parties to be trustworthy and are satisfied that others citizens are acting reciprocally (Levi, 1998).

Box 2 shows the three dominant bases of support have been identified in the contingent consent dimension:

Box 2

Bases of support for contingent consent:

- *Trustworthy behavior* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): Conducting one's self in a manner that warrants the trust of others.
- *Membership in the political community* (Mason et al., 1985): Having a say or role in relevant decision-making processes in an arena where one's interests are valued.
- *Confidence* (Institute for Social Research, 1999): Being able to act with faith, certainty, or assurance.

Perceived Knowability

The third hypothesized dimension of trust is perceived knowability, or what people believe they know about how others will act. Trust begins to form among parties when each acts in a manner the other expects (Fukuyama, 1995). Expectations are inherently perceptual and are derived from implicit or explicit promises of future exchange or reciprocity among parties (Blackburn, 1998). Each party in a relationship possesses his or her own understanding of the mutual obligations that define a relationship. Based on that expectation, parties begin to rely upon others to behave in a particular manner. In doing so, they tend to rely upon other people to do certain things, but not to do others. Unless circumstances have recently changed, parties expect others to do what they've always done. Box 3 shows the identified bases of support for perceived knowability.

Box 3

Bases of support for perceived knowability:

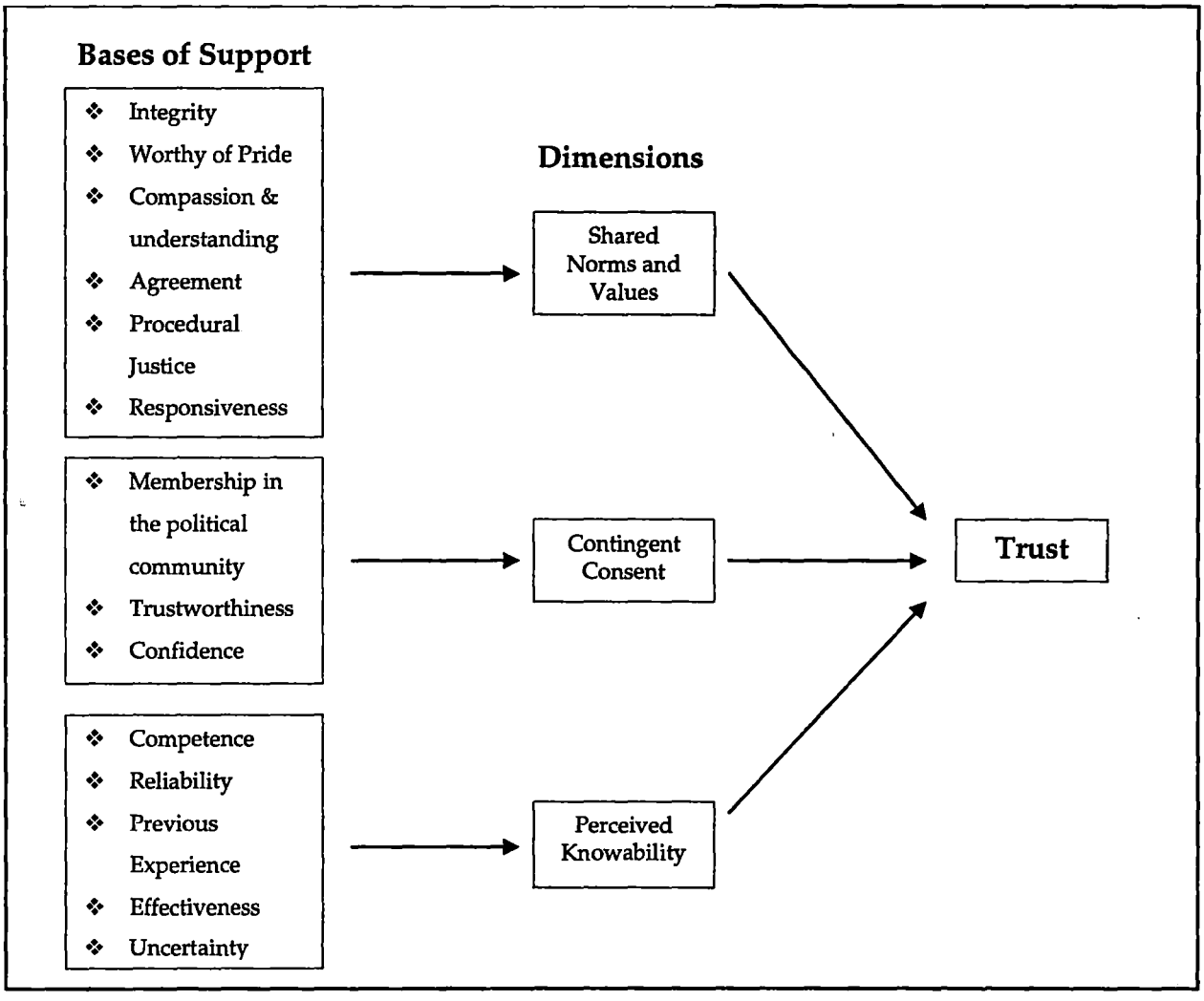
- *Competence* (Miller, 1974): One's ability to effectively implement their skills, knowledge, or expertise in a given arena.
- *Reliability* (Fukuyama, 1995): The extent to which one can be counted upon to perform a given function, or behave in a certain manner.
- *Previous Experience* (Fukuyama, 1995): Earlier interactions parties have with others that color their attitudes of consistency and familiarity.
- *Effectiveness* (Citrin and Muste, 1999): The ability of parties to successfully accomplish goals and have an impact on a given object.
- *Uncertainty* (Mason et al., 1985): The grades of knowability associated with engaging in a relationship with certain parties or performing certain actions.

Summary

Despite the high discrepancy in what trust is, it is composed of three common elements: First, trust is built upon a series of shared norms and values, which provide a basis for trust. Second, according to the theory of contingent consent, trusting others is in one's self interest, and one should be able to expect trustworthy, reciprocal behavior from others. Third, parties can be expected to behave as they have in previous encounters and, given a choice, will trust those they can rely upon and with whom they have had previous positive experiences.

The following graphic, Figure 1, shows the hypothesized causal diagram of trust. Each group of components on the left contributes to one of the three trust dimensions, which in turn contribute to trust.

Figure 1: Hypothesized Causal Diagram of Trust



Project Justification

The Bitterroot Ecosystem Management Research Project (BEMRP) is funded by the Rocky Mountain Research Station, but is guided by a consortium of Forest Service (RMRS) scientists, the College of Forestry and Conservation at the University of Montana, the Forest Service Northern Region, and the Bitterroot National Forest. BEMRP is committed to "...understanding public values and how they change through time relative to the social acceptability of different fuel treatment strategies." BEMRP scientists are also interested in identifying "social barriers to implementing ecosystem restoration and fuel treatment activities, including distrust of government" (BEMRP Research objectives for FY 03-10/9/02). These current objectives are driven in part by a propositions arising from the post fire assessment for the 2000 Bitterroot Valley Fires in Montana (BBER, 2001), that there is a lack of public trust in the agency's ability to make fire management decisions that reflect local values. Bitterroot Valley Residents often suggested that fire management decisions were made by "outsiders" (e.g., the Washington office, environmental groups, out of state crew leaders, etc.) who possessed little understanding of the relationships local people have with natural resources there or how fire management decisions affect those relationships.

As federal agencies become more cognizant of the importance of collaboration through all stages of resource management decision making, public trust is likely to become a long-term indicator of success of the agency's ability to protect or restore relationships between the public and public lands (Machlis, Kaplan, Tuler, Bagby, and MacKendry, 2002). This project uses a community-wide assessment of public trust in the Forest Service's ability to make fire and fuel treatment management decisions that consider local values in meeting public purpose

mandates of public lands. This baseline assessment can serve as the foundation to measure success of a long-term, landscape-level ecosystem management project that assesses and maps meanings attached to the landscape, models long-term effects of fire on the landscape, and collaborates with local citizens and conservation groups to determine fuel hazard reduction direction in the Bitterroot Valley. The findings from this project can provide input to collaborative planning direction for other fuel management programs specifically and federal agency management generally, across the United States.

Measurement of Trust

All forms of trust exist in relation to specific objects, and people respond differently to different forms of trust in different circumstances. Focusing on the relationships of trust that exist between government and communities, *political trust* is a complex phenomenon, and as such, its type and measurement have been greatly debated. Political trust is not an entity unto itself, but rather is a reflection of one's support for a given politician, political group, process or institution. In order to fully reflect these attitudes toward government, the reasons or bases for trusting must also be identified (Citrin and Muste, 1999). However, little consensus exists about crucial conceptual issues such as what political trust means specifically, or what bases of support are most important. With this conceptual divergence, innumerable methods exist for measuring trust in government, each rooted in its own set of assumptions (Ulbig & Alford, 2001; Citrin & Muste, 1999). Nonetheless, in order to develop our understanding of the sources and implications of political trust, an accurate method must be chosen to measure it.

Though it is frequently done, to get a thorough understanding of trust, more is required than simply to ask whether citizens agree or disagree with government actions, or a few questions targeting trust in a specific agency (Davis, 1978; Earle & Cvetkovich, 1998; Miller, 1974; Winter, Palucki, & Burkhardt, 1999). Trust is a multidimensional phenomenon (Ganesan & Hess, 1997; Johnson, 1999; Rousseau, Sitkin, Burt, and Camerer, 1998), and should be treated as such. In light of trust's multi-dimensionality, attempting to measure trust without a full understanding of its complexity provides a number of implications on the validity of trust measures. Among these are the notions that trust may not be cognitively accessible by survey respondents, that it may be impossible to condense into a single response,

that questions are open to strategic responding, and that a one-dimensional measure of trust may provide insufficient content validity. Therefore, it may not in fact be possible to validly and precisely measure trust directly. Rather, it is possible to measure trust indirectly by measuring the components in each dimension. Trust's components, or bases of support, are more tangible and thus more easily measured. By identifying the most relevant components, an accurate measure of trust can be made (Citrin and Muste, 1999).

Trust Measures

Survey questions from previous trust studies (Davis, 1978; Greenberg and Williams, 1999; Institute for Social Research, 1999; Jukam, 1977; Mason, House, and Martin, 1985; Miller, 1974; Muller and Smith, 1981; Selnes, and Sallis, 2003) were matched with previously identified bases of support in each trust dimension, and were adapted to the context of fire and fuel management in the Bitterroot National Forest. When survey items were not available from these sources, new survey items were proposed, to ensure all theorized bases of support were included (see Boxes 1-3). Items were also included to measure residents' opinions of general management of the Bitterroot National Forest. On a larger scale, looking at the US Forest Service in general, the Salient Values Similarity trust model developed by Earle and Cvetkovich (1995), modified by Winter et al. (1999) and Borrie et al. (2002), was also included. Additionally, items about the general management of the federal government (Miller, 1974), and trustworthiness of other people in general were included (Davis, 1978). All questions are shown in Boxes 4 a-c and 5 a-b.

Box 4a: Survey Items for Shared Norms

Shared Norms and Values

[Integrity] *When managers of the Bitterroot National Forest speak on television, radio, in newspapers, or at public meetings about forest fires, how often, if at all, do they tell the truth?* (Muller and Jukam, 1977)
Always (4) *to* Never (1)

[Worthy of Pride] *Would you say that you are proud of the way fire is managed on the Bitterroot National Forest, or that you can't find too many things about the fire management to be proud of?* (Mason, House, and Martin , 1985)
Proud of fire management (1); Can't find too many things to be proud of (0)

[Compassion & Understanding] *I believe the Bitterroot National Forest staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires.* (Selnes, and Sallis, 2003)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

[Agreement] *Generally speaking how satisfied are you, if at all, with the way the Bitterroot National Forest staff deals with fires?* (Institute for Social Research, 1999)
Very satisfied (4) *to* Very dissatisfied (1)

[Agreement] *Generally speaking how satisfied are you, if at all, with the way the Bitterroot National Forest staff deals with forest fuels?* (Institute for Social Research, 1999)
Very satisfied (4) *to* Very dissatisfied (1)

[Procedural Justice] *How often, if at all, do you think fires on the Bitterroot National Forest are managed according to a fair process?* (Created)
Always (4) *to* Never (1)

[Responsiveness] *Managers on the Bitterroot National Forest respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires.* (Selnes, and Sallis, 2003)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

[Shared Norms and Values] *To what extent, if at all, does the Bitterroot National Forest share your values about fire management?* (Earle and Cvetkovich, 1995)
Completely (5) *to* Not at all (1)

Box 4b: Survey Items for Contingent Consent

[Members of the Political Community] *How much attention, if any, have Bitterroot National Forest managers paid to what people think when managers decide what to do about forest fires?* (Mason, House, and Martin , 1985)
A good deal of attention (3) *to* Not much attention (1)

[Trustworthy] *Residents of the Bitterroot Valley say that the Bitterroot National Forest staff is trustworthy when fighting fires.* (Selnes, and Sallis, 2003)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

[Confidence] *How much, if any, confidence do you have in wildland fire fighters in general? Do you have?* (Smith, 1981)
Complete confidence (4) *to* No confidence at all (1)

[Confidence] *What about fire managers in the Bitterroot National Forest? Do you have?* (Smith, 1981)
Complete confidence (4) *to* No confidence at all (1)

[Contingent Consent] *Considering that the Bitterroot National Forest is managed on behalf of everyone, how satisfied are you, if at all, with fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest?* (Institute for Social Research, 1999)
Very satisfied (4) *to* Very dissatisfied (1)

Box 4c: Survey Items for Perceived Knowability

[Competence] *Based on your observations and experiences what portion, if any, of the people who manage forest fires in the Bitterroot National Forest know what they are doing?* (Miller, 1974)
All (4) *to* None (1)

[Reliability] *I find the Bitterroot National Forest staff to be reliable when managing fires.* (Muller and Jukam, 1977)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

[Reliability] *I find the Bitterroot National Forest staff to be reliable when managing forest fuels.* (Muller and Jukam, 1977)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

[Previous Experience] *In the past how pleased, if at all, have you been with the way fires in the Bitterroot National Forest were managed?* (Created)
Very pleased (4) *to* Very displeased (1)

[Effectiveness] *In your community, how would you rate the effectiveness of Bitterroot National Forest fire managers in dealing with fire-related issues?* (Created)
Excellent (4) *to* Poor (1)

[Effectiveness] *When fighting fires, do you think that the Bitterroot National Forest staff generally:* (Miller, 1974)
Wastes a lot of the money (3); Wastes some money (2); Doesn't waste very much money (1)

[Uncertainty] *How sure, if at all, have you felt that forest fires threatening your community or your property would be put out in time?* (Created)
Very sure (4) *to* Very unsure (1)

[Uncertainty] *To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires?* (Greenberg and Williams, 1999)
Strongly agree (4) *to* Strongly disagree (1)

Citrin and Muste (1999) identified several methodological guidelines for the evaluation of existing trust scales and the construction of new ones. These guidelines were followed in the construction of new survey items.

- Ensure that the attitude object (agency, institution, leader, etc.) is specified as clearly as possible
- Evaluate the attitude object according to appropriate normative standards
- Incorporate items referring to competing systems of governance when measuring support of a given regime

Box 5a: Survey Items for Bitterroot, USFS, and Federal Government general management

General Management of the Bitterroot National Forest

How satisfied are you, if at all, with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest?
Very satisfied (4) *to* Very dissatisfied (1)

In the past, how pleased, if at all, have you been with the way the Bitterroot National Forest in general was managed?
Very pleased (4) *to* Very displeased (1)

How much, if any, confidence do you have in managers of the Bitterroot National Forest in general? Do you have
Complete confidence (4) *to* No confidence at all (1)?

To what extent, if at all, does the Bitterroot National Forest share your values about managing the Bitterroot National Forest in general?
Completely (5) *to* Not at all (1)

General Management Of The USDA Forest Service

The USDA Forest Service supports my views.
Supports my views (5) Opposes my views (1)

The USDA Forest Service has similar goals to mine.
Has similar goals to mine (5) Has different goals than mine (1)

The USDA Forest Service thinks like me.
Thinks like me (5) Does not think like me (1)

The USDA Forest Service shares my values.
Shares my values (5) Does not share my values (1)

The USDA Forest Service is like me.
Is like me (5) Is not like me (1)

General Management of the Federal Government

Now what about the government in general? Do you think the federal government?
Wastes a lot of the money (3); Wastes some money (2); Doesn't waste very much money (1)

How much of the time, if at all, do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right?
All of the time (5) None of the time (1)

Box 5b: Survey Items for Trustworthiness of People in General

Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?
Try to be helpful (1) Just look out for themselves (0)

Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance, or would they try to be fair?
Would take advantage of you (1) Would try to be fair (0)

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

- Use a multi-format approach when constructing items to minimize the influence of response sets inherent in yes-no formats
- Test predictions across a broad range of political theories including attitude-behavior reactions to strengthen evidence of validity

Citrin and Muste (1999) also suggested that test-retest data be collected to ensure that enduring attitudes are reflected, rather than fleeting emotional responses. Because of monetary restraints, it was not possible to collect data such as these. There is, however, comparability between some items from the 2000 post-fire assessment, as well as initial testing of potential items for future monitoring of trust in the study area.

Bianco (2001) theorized that survey responses may be colored by previous statements about the trustworthiness of elected officials, and believed the specific context of trust survey questions to be important. To prevent this, question ordering must also be examined prior to survey implementation.

Data Collection

Methodology

The sample population was defined as all households with a functional telephone in Ravalli County, Montana (That is, in and around the towns of Hamilton, Victor, Stevensville, Darby, Sula, and Alta). A telephone survey was administered by the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) using a random-digit dial process. A Kish table was used to randomly select respondents within households (Kish, 1949). Previous application of this method on a multi-state project yielded a 52.4% response rate (Borrie et al., 2002), though application of this method in the Bitterroot Valley post-fire assessment previously yielded an 87% response rate (BBER, 2001). Community residents have shown sincere interest in fire and fuels management, and high levels of cooperation were anticipated for the study.

10 initial pilot-tests were conducted with graduate students and faculty at the University of Montana College of Forestry and Conservation, as well as with researchers at the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, all of whom were at least generally familiar with fire management issues on the Bitterroot National Forest. As part of further pilot-testing, cognitive interviews were conducted by BBER with four residents of the Bitterroot Valley. The cognitive interviews used both concurrent thinkalouds and concurrent probes in order to investigate respondents' thought processes when answering the survey, and to explore potential problems with survey questions (Sudman, Bradburn, and Schwartz, 1996). After refinement of the survey based on the results of the cognitive interviews, telephone interviewers conducted a pilot test of the survey to approximately 100 Lolo residents to

examine question wording, question order, and technical implementation of the survey. The survey instrument is included as appendix A.

The segmentation analysis, was based on the dimensionalization of trust presented earlier in this report, and was used to measure the relative level of trust residents had in the US Forest Service to manage forest fuels and fires in the Bitterroot. Segments were developed through an analysis of the identified bases of support for each dimension: shared norms and values, contingent consent, and perceived knowability.

Sampling in the Bitterroot

The assessment following the fires of 2000 divided the Bitterroot region of Ravalli County, Montana, into three separate sampling areas based upon hypothesized differences in population (BBER, 2001). To assist in comparison between this survey and the earlier survey, the boundaries were preserved. The North region is centered about Stevensville, the central region includes Hamilton and Victor, and the South region contains Darby, Sula, and Alta. The methodology used to estimate the statistically relevant sample sizes for each region in the 2000 post-fire assessment was based on conservative estimates of variation of the known population sizes, with desired accuracy of ± 5% and 90% confidence. Data from the 2000 Census were used to estimate desired sample sizes for the current project. The final sample was, thus, not collected directly to represent the county population proportionately. Consequently, in order to faithfully represent the population of Ravalli County, a weighting scheme was developed based upon the following formula:

$$W_r = \frac{\left(\frac{R_p}{T_p}\right)}{\left(\frac{R_s}{T_s}\right)}$$

where W_r is the weight for each region, T_p is the total population size, T_s is the total sample size, R_s is the size of the sample from each region, and R_p is the size of the population in each region. Weighting data are included in Table 1.

Table 1: Regional Characteristics, Sample Sizes, and Sample Weighting

Sample Area	Telephone Exchanges	No. Households*	% Households	Required Sample Size	Actual Sample Size	% Sample	W_r
North	777	4601	32.20%	355	393	34.11%	0.943866
Central	363, 375, 642, 961	8353	58.46%	367	396	34.38%	1.700583
South	349, 821	1335	9.34%	298	363	31.51%	0.296500
Total		14289	100.00%	1020	1152	100.00%	1.000000

* Based on 2000 US Census Data;

Results

Overall Sample characteristics (weighted)

1690 distinct contacts were made with qualified respondents in Ravalli County. Including those that rescheduled appointments with telephone interviewers multiple times, but never completed a survey, slightly more than 1/4 of all attempted calls were refusals. In addition, about 5% of all households contacted were considered "valid, but non-interviewable" because respondents were incapable of completing the survey during the sampling period due to illness, previously scheduled vacations, or other uncontrollable factors. This resulted in 1164 completed surveys. Twelve completed surveys were lost in a corrupted data file, yielding 1152 usable surveys with a final response rate of 68%.

Sociodemographics

The overall sample was almost evenly split across gender, with 48.6% male, and 51.4% female, closely matching proportions identified in the 2000 US census for Ravalli County (49.7% and 50.2%, respectively). The age of respondents ranged from 18 to 91 years in age, with a mean age of 51.66 years (SD = 16.81). Residents lived in Ravalli County on average for 19.17 years (SD = 16.52), including a maximum of 91 years, and a minimum of less than one year. These results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Respondent age, number of years in Ravalli County, and number of years in Montana.

	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.
Age	51.66	52.00	16.81
Years in Ravalli County	19.17	14.00	16.52
Years in Montana	26.23	21.00	20.38

Education. Nearly 95% of respondents have at least a high school diploma or GED, with more than a quarter having graduated from college, and less than 10% possessing a graduate degree.

Income. In the sample, nearly two-thirds of households have an annual income of between $20,000 and $75,000. Data from the 2000 US census closely mirrors this distribution, though higher incomes were slightly over-sampled and lower incomes slightly under-sampled, relative to census data. Data on income are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Respondent place of residence, gender, education, and income.

		Sample		Census[a]		
		n	%	n	%	Percentage Differential[b]
Town	Stevensville	371	32.2	12279	34.1	1.9
	Hamilton	602	52.3	17489	48.5	-3.8
	Victor	71	6.2	2839	7.9	1.7
	Darby/Sula	99	8.6	3454	9.6	1.0
	Alta	9	0.8	-	-	-
	Total	1152	100.0	36061	100.0	
Gender	Male	559	48.6	17,951	49.8	1.2
	Female	593	51.4	18,119	50.2	-1.2
	Total	1152	100.0	36,070.0	100.0	
Education	Less than High School	62	5.5	3031	12.4	6.9
	High School Grad or GED	473	41.8	7738	31.6	-10.2
	Some college	279	24.7	8200	33.5	8.8
	College Graduate	208	18.4	3897	15.9	-2.5
	Graduate Degree	110	9.7	1631	6.7	-3.0
	Total	1132	100.0	24497	100.0	
Income	> $100,000	75	8.1	956	6.7	-1.4
	$75,000-$99,999	72	7.8	710	5.0	-2.8
	$50,000-$74,999	200	21.7	2210	15.5	-6.2
	$35,000-$49,999	171	18.5	2696	18.9	0.4
	$20,000-$34,999	229	24.9	3809	26.7	1.8
	$15,000-$19,999	60	6.5	1291	9.1	2.6
	$10,000-$14,999	69	7.5	1171	8.2	0.7
	< $10,000	46	5.0	1416	9.9	4.9
	Total	922	100.0	14259	100.0	

[a] Data taken from 2000 US Census. Comparisons are between survey respondents and residents of Ravalli county, or where specified, particular towns in Ravalli County.
[b] Differential is calculated by subtracting survey percentage from census percentage.
[c] US Census data includes Alta in the Darby and Sula county subdivisions.

Regional Background

Residence. 98.3 percent of total respondents indicated that they considered Ravalli County to be their primary place of residence. Two thirds of respondents considered themselves to live "in town," while the remaining considered themselves to live either "on the edge of town," or "outside of town." Similarly, two-thirds consider themselves to live outside of forested areas, while the remainder consider themselves to live on the edge of a forested area or in a forested area. Nearly one-fifth believe they live within one-half mile of the boundary of the Bitterroot National Forest. These results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Residence location

Item	Response	n	%
Location of Primary Residence	Outside of Ravalli County	20	1.7
	In Ravalli County	1122	98.3
	Total	1142	100.0
Location relative to town	Outside of town	257	22.6
	On the edge of town	178	15.6
	In town	705	61.9
	Total	1140	100.0
Location Relative to Forest	Live in a forested area	132	11.6
	Live on the edge of a forested area	267	23.5
	Live outside a forested area	740	64.9
	Total	1139	100.0
Live within 1/2 mile of BNF Boundary	No	938	82.4
	Yes	201	17.6
	Total	1139	100.0

Regional involvement. About 20% reported having worked in a job that helped to fight fires in the Bitterroot Valley. Less than 10% claim membership in an organization that has the management of the Bitterroot National Forest as one of its interests. (Such organizations include, but are not limited to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Friends of the Bitterroot, Alliance for the Wild Rockies, and Timberworkers United. A complete list is given in

Appendix B). Nearly 25% have worked for the Forest Service, or live with someone who has. These results are reported in Table 5.

Table 5. Respondent involvement in forest issues

Item	Response	n	%
Have worked in a job that has helped to fight fires in the Bitterroot	Yes	202	17.6
	No	947	82.4
	Total	1149	100.0
Member of a group with interests in the management of the BNF	Yes	100	8.8
	No	1031	91.2
	Total	1131	100
Self or HH member works for USFS	Yes	278	24.5
	No	855	75.5
	Total	1133	100.0

Fire Experience. A group of questions were about Bitterroot residents' experience with fires in and around the Bitterroot National Forest. These results are reported in Tables 6a and 6b. Generally, responses are not much different from those given in the 2000 post fire assessment[1]. Some notable results (with comparable 2000 data in parentheses) are that:

- Nearly 90% (compared with 84% in 2000) claim to have been either somewhat affected or very affected by smoke from Bitterroot fires
- About 15% (13%) have been told to prepare to evacuate, but not required to
- About 8% (8%) have been evacuated
- 2% (2%) have been told to evacuate, but refused to

[1] The 2000 post-fire assessment asked respondents only about their experiences in the Bitterroot during the severe fire season of 2000. The current survey, however, affixed no time scale to respondents' fire experiences in the Bitterroot. This probably accounts for the notably higher percentages in this survey when compared to the 2000 post-fire assessment

TABLE 6a: Respondent's personal experience with fire in the Bitterroot.

Item	Response	2004 n	2004 %	2000 %
Have been affected by smoke from fires in the Bitterroot*	Not at all	138	12.1	-
	Somewhat	494	43.1	-
	Very	513	44.8	-
	Total	1145	100.0	-
Have been evacuated from your home	No	1056	92.3	91.7
	Yes	88	7.7	8.3
	Total	1144	100.0	100
Have prepared to evacuate, but not required to	No	973	85.1	87.1
	Yes	171	14.9	12.9
	Total	1144	100.0	100
Have been told to evacuate, but refused	No	1116	97.5	97.7
	Yes	28	2.5	2.3
	Total	1144	100.0	100

* Scale differences prevent comparison

TABLE 6b: Some Economic Effects of Fire in the Bitterroot

Item	Response	2004 n	2004 %	2000 %
Have lost hours at work because of fires in the Bitterroot	No	984	85.7	79.7
	Yes	165	14.3	20.3
	Total	1149	100.0	100
Have worked more hours because of fires in the Bitterroot	No	977	85.7	81.2
	Yes	164	14.3	18.8
	Total	1141	100.0	100
Business or employer lost money because of fires in the Bitterroot	No	882	79.9	80.2
	Yes	221	20.1	19.2
	Total	1103	100.0	100
Business or employer made more money than usual because of fires in the Bitterroot	No	975	88.7	88.5
	Yes	124	11.3	11.5
	Total	1099	100.0	100.0

Opinions of fire management on the Bitterroot National Forest. A series of questions asked Bitterroot Residents about their opinions of fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest. Full results are reported in Appendix B. With respect to Ravalli County, some notable results include:

- More than 60% are either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with how the Bitterroot National Forest deals with fires
- More than 40% are either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with how the Bitterroot National Forest deals with forest fuels
- More than 60% have either quite a lot of confidence or complete confidence in the Bitterroot National Forest's fire managers
- More than 80% either somewhat agree or strongly agree that other residents of the Bitterroot believe the Bitterroot National Forest staff to be trustworthy when fighting fires
- More than half are proud of the fire management on the Bitterroot National Forest
- 66% believe that fires on the Bitterroot National Forest are managed according to a fair process

Opinions on the general management of the Bitterroot National Forest. A series of questions asked Bitterroot residents about their opinions of the general management of the Bitterroot National Forest. Full results are included in Table 7. Some notable results include:

- 66% are either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest
- 70% are either somewhat pleased or very pleased with the way the Bitterroot National Forest has been managed in the past
- Nearly 66% have either quite a lot of confidence or complete confidence in the Bitterroot National Forest managers in general
- When asked whether the Bitterroot National Forest shares their values about managing the forest, on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 being not at all, and 5 being completely), almost 75% of those surveyed responded with a 3, 4, or 5.

TABLE 7a: Respondent attitudes towards Bitterroot National Forest general management.

Item	Response	n	%
How satisfied are you with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest?	Very Dissatisfied	129	11.7
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	232	21.0
	Somewhat Satisfied	574	52.1
	Very Satisfied	166	15.1
	Total	1100	100.0
In the past, how pleased have you been with the ways the Bitterroot National Forest in general has been managed?	Very Displeased	85	7.9
	Somewhat Displeased	224	20.8
	Somewhat Pleased	583	54.2
	Very Pleased	183	17.1
	Total	1075	100.0

TABLE 7b: Respondent attitudes towards Bitterroot National Forest general management.

Item	Response	n	%
How much confidence do you have in Bitterroot National Forest managers in general?	No Confidence At All	64	5.8
	Not very much	335	30.8
	Quite a lot	576	52.9
	Complete Confidence	113	10.4
	Total	1088	100.0
To what extent does the Bitterroot National Forest share your values about managing the forest?	[Not at all] 1	95	8.9
	2	174	16.3
	3	373	35.0
	4	319	29.9
	[Completely] 5	105	9.8
	Total	1065	100.0

Opinions towards the Forest Service. A series of questions asked Bitterroot residents about similarities between themselves and the Forest Service. Questions were asked on a five point scale (with five representing complete agreement with the statement, and one representing complete disagreement with the statement). These results are presented in Table 8.

- 66% of Ravalli county residents responded[2] that the Forest Service supports their views
- 66% responded[2] that the Forest Service has similar goals to them
- Slightly more than half responded[2] that the Forest Service thinks like them
- More than 60% responded[2] that the Forest Service shares their values
- More than 45% responded[2] that the Forest Service is like them

Opinions about other people. A series of questions asked Bitterroot residents about their cynicism towards other people. Although it was not an option, on average 8% of respondents

[2] Responded with a 3, 4, or 5 on the five point scale

volunteered "it depends" as a response for each of the 3 questions. Results are presented in Table 9.

- About 70% thought that most of the time people try to be helpful
- 70% thought most people would try to be fair
- Slightly more than half believe that most people can be trusted

TABLE 8: Respondent's shared norms and values with the US Forest Service.

Item	Response	n	%
USFS supports my views	[Opposes my views] 1	153	14.6
	2	198	18.8
	3	367	34.9
	4	250	23.8
	[Supports my views] 5	83	7.9
	Total	1051	100.0
USFS has similar goals to mine	[Different Goals] 1	157	15.0
	2	211	20.1
	3	326	31.0
	4	255	24.2
	[Similar Goals] 5	102	9.7
	Total	1051	100.0
USFS thinks like me	[Does not think like me] 1	280	27.1
	2	228	22.1
	3	315	30.5
	4	165	15.9
	[Thinks like me] 5	47	4.5
	Total	1035	100.0
USFS shares my values	[Does not share my values]		
	1	188	18.0
	2	222	21.2
	3	312	29.8
	4	216	20.6
	[Shares my values] 5	107	10.3
	Total	1044	100.0
USFS is like me	[Is not like me] 1	329	33.0
	2	210	21.1
	3	275	27.6
	4	136	13.7
	[Is like me] 5	45	4.5
	Total	995	100.0

Table 9: Respondents' general cynicism

Item	Response	n	%
Most of the time, people try to be helpful/are mostly looking out for themselves	Look out for themselves	272	24.2
	Try to be helpful	777	69.3
	Depends*	73	6.5
	Total	1122	100.0
Most people would try to take advantage of you/would try to be fair	Try to be fair	778	70.0
	Try to take advantage of you	234	21.1
	Depends*	99	8.9
	Total	1111	100
Most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful in dealing with people	You can't be too careful	439	39.6
	Most people can be trusted	577	52
	Depends*	93	8.4
	Total	1109	100.0

* Volunteered

Further Statistical Analyses.

Factor Analysis.

A confirmatory factor analysis[3] using generalized least squares[4] was conducted to test the extent to which 21 dependent variables focusing on the fire management of the Bitterroot National Forest group together. Generalized least squares were used in order to give more importance to variables with substantial shared variance than to those with substantial unique variance.

[3] For all Bitterroot National Forest fire and fuels management variables with missing values, regression analysis was used to estimate the values, treating the variable with missing data as the criterion and all other BNF fire and fuels management variables as predictors. Estimated values were distributed around the norm in a normal pattern. Using this method allows for a more accurate prediction of missing values than assigning the mean value to the missing data. It allows for more degrees of freedom and statistical power than if the case with missing data were eliminated from the analysis.

[4] Unweighted data were used in scale development factor analysis and reliability analysis, because the data were not intended to represent only Ravalli County residents, but rather people in general.

A single factor solution was found to best represent the facets of trust in Bitterroot National Forest fire management. This single factor explained 51.5% of the variance, with all communalities greater than approximately 0.40. Because a solution with only one factor was chosen, no rotation was possible. It should be noted that based on low correlations between one variable (Measuring perceived scientific uncertainty) and all others, question C21 was deleted from further analyses. Detailed results from the factor analysis are presented in Appendix B.

Following the same analytical methods, additional factor analyses were conducted to confirm the inter-relationship of variables within theoretical dimensions of trust: shared norms and values, contingent consent, and perceived knowability. The first hypothesized dimension, shared norms and values, contributes to residents' trust in the Bitterroot National Forest to the extent that respondents believe they share common values with the Bitterroot National Forest. The second hypothesized dimension, contingent consent, contributes to residents' trust of the Bitterroot National Forest through the presence of a belief they have a political voice in the management of the Bitterroot National Forest, that other members are trustworthy, and that their trust will be reciprocated. For the third hypothesized dimension, perceived knowability, Bitterroot residents trust the Bitterroot National Forest if they expect that the actions of Bitterroot National Forest managers will be reliable, effective, and competently made.

In the shared norms and values dimension, eight variables were used to measure respondents' perceptions of the Bitterroot National Forest's fire and fuels management (See Box 4a). A confirmatory factor analysis of these items yielded a single factor solution, accounting for 55.8% of the variance.

In the contingent consent dimension, five variables were used to measure respondents' perceptions of the Bitterroot National Forest's fire management (See Box 4a). These items addressed whether respondents believed they held membership in the "political community" of the Bitterroot National Forest, the extent to which they believed that the Bitterroot National Forest was trustworthy, as well as the amount of confidence they had in them. Here, a single factor solution explaining 61.4% of the variance emerged as the best representation of the data.

In the perceived knowability dimension, seven variables were used to measure respondents' perceptions of the Bitterroot National Forest (See Box 4b). These items addressed the extent to which residents believe the Bitterroot National Forest to be competent, reliable, and effective. In addition, it also addressed Bitterroot residents' previous experience with fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest, as well as the uncertainty they felt when it came to managing fires in the Bitterroot. A single factor solution explaining 60.1% of the variance emerged as the best representation of the data.

Thus, not only was the overall relatedness of all 20 variables used to measure trust confirmed, but the robustness of each of the three dimensions of trust was confirmed. Further analyses were then undertaken to check the reliability of these dimensions and the variables used to measure them. Factor scores for each dimension were saved so these further analyses could be conducted.

Reliability Analysis. The internal consistency of the identified trust dimensions was tested by computing Cronbach's alpha upon the variables in each dimension. Cronbach's alpha provides a consistent assessment of reliability without having to retest individual respondents, and is a common measure of the reliability of the dimension.

For the eight items in the shared norms and values dimension, the corrected item-total correlations ranged from about 0.5 to about 0.7, indicating satisfactory correlations between each item and the dimension as a whole. Cronbach's alpha was 0.88, with reductions if any of the variables are removed. This dimension is therefore found to be a consistent and reliable measure using the previously identified items.

For the five items composing the contingent consent dimension, the corrected item-total correlations ranged from about 0.6 to about 0.7, indicating that each item was strongly related to the dimension. Cronbach's alpha was .84, with reductions if variables were deleted. Thus, all five items are retained for a reliable measure of contingent consent.

The seven items in the perceived knowability dimension had corrected item-total correlations which ranged from about 0.6 to about 0.8, again indicating strong relationships between the items and the dimension as a whole. Cronbach's alpha was 0.88, with reductions upon the deletion of any of the items. We conclude that this dimension is also found to be a reliable measure with these seven items.

Cluster Analysis.

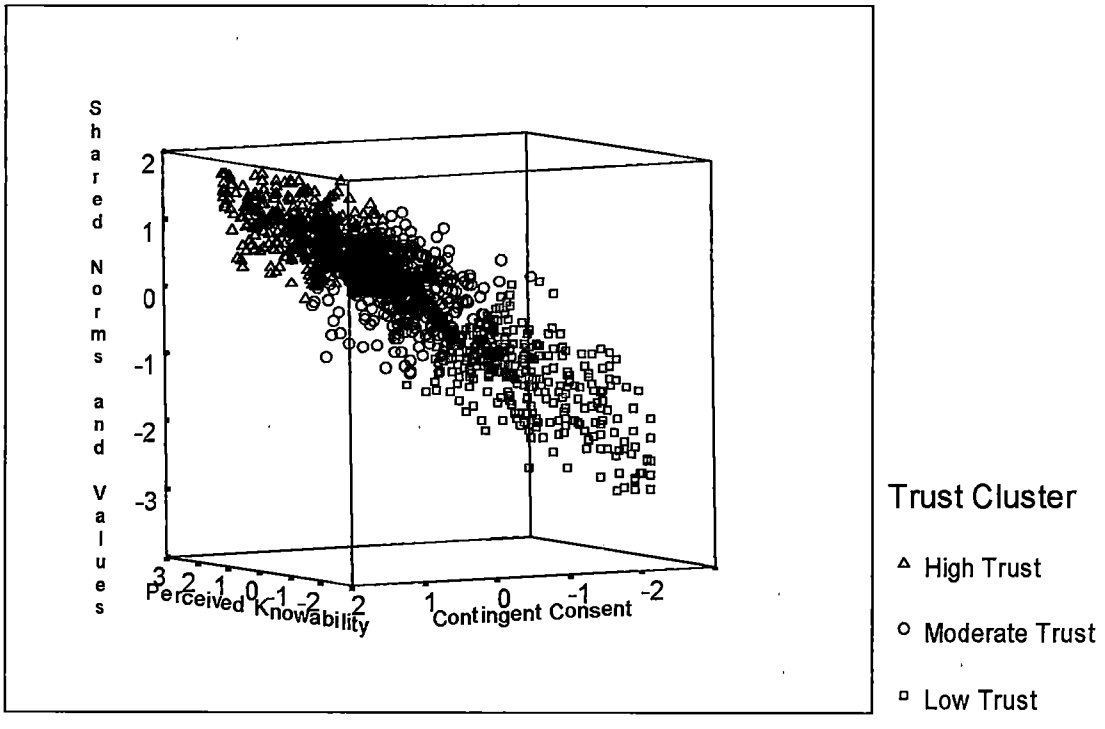
A *K*-Means cluster analysis was conducted on the three trust dimension factor scores in order to separate respondents into groups with similar levels of trust. A three-cluster solution with individually distinguishable clusters when plotted and similar cluster sizes was chosen as the best fit to the data. Thus, the data were divided into groups of high trusting respondents, moderately trusting respondents, and low trusting respondents. Increases or decreases in number of clusters resulted in similar proportions of trusting versus distrusting respondents, with negligible discrimination between groups and uneven cluster sizes. Factor score centers

for each of the clusters are shown in table 10. It can be seen that the high trust cluster has data points that are high on all three dimensions, and that the low trust cluster is low on all three dimensions of trust. The moderate trust cluster is in between. A 3-dimensional scatter plot of factor scores plotted against one another is shown in Graph 1. In the graph, it can be seen that a distinct gap exists between medium and low trust clusters, and that there is no overlap between high and medium trust clusters, indicating satisfactory distinction between clusters.

Table 10: Cluster center location for trust factor scores

	High Trust	Moderate Trust	Low Trust	Total
Factor score for shared norms and values	0.90372	0.13168	-1.20071	
Factor score for contingent consent	0.92401	0.06752	-1.14702	
Factor score for perceived knowability	0.96147	0.09796	-1.21814	
Number of cases	362	483	304	1149

Figure 2: Trust Dimension Factor Scores



Analysis By Trust Cluster.

The following tables are the result of the crosstabulation of trust clusters with independent variables. This allows comparison of the different trust clusters on socio-economic variables, level of experience with forest fire, opinions towards the Bitterroot National Forest, and so forth. In doing so, identifying characteristics of those Ravalli County residents who do or do not trust the Bitterroot National Forest can be found. Unless indicated, all differences were statistically significant at $p \geq 0.05$. Table 11 shows the description of clusters for sociodemographic information. Full analyses of trust clusters are reported in Appendix C.

TABLE 11: Demographic and geographic characteristics of trust clusters

	Cluster		
Item	Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust
Age°	-	-	-
Sex	More men	Equal spilt	More women
Education°	-	-	-
Income°	-	-	-
Years in Montana	$m = 31.59^{a,b}$	$m = 25.02^{a}$	$m = 24.10^{b}$
Years in Ravalli County	$m = 24.96^{a,b}$	$m = 17.70^{a}$	$m = 17.03^{b}$
Town	Victor Hamilton° Alta Darby/Sula	Hamilton°	Stevensville Hamilton°
Region	Central South	North°	North°

°Not statistically different at $\alpha = .05$; ^{a,b} Means significantly different at $\alpha = .05$

The following table, Table 12, shows the cluster configuration for questions dealing with general characteristics of the three clusters in regards to fire experience. Variables dealing

with the location of respondents' primary residence, as well as their membership in organizations with interests in the management of the Bitterroot National Forest were not found to be statistically different between the clusters[5].

Table 12: Geographic and other characteristics of trust level clusters

Item	Low Trust more likely to...	Moderate Trust more likely to...	High Trust more likely to...
Residence location relative to town*	Live In town	Live on the edge of town [a]	Live Outside of town [a]
Residence relative to urban/wildland interface	Live in a forested area or Live on the edge of a forested area	Equal split	Live outside a forested area
Distance from BNF boundary*	Within 1/2 mile [a]	Within 1/2 mile [a]	Beyond 1/2 mile
Member of a group with interests in BNF management [b]			
Works for USFS	Work for USFS	Not work for USFS	
Affected by smoke	Very	Somewhat [a]	Not at all [a]

* Significant at 0.10; [a] Means significantly different at $\alpha = .05$; [b] Not significantly different

The following table, Table 13, shows the characteristics of the clusters for respondents experience with evacuation during fires, as well as how their income was affected by fires in the Bitterroot. The variable "summative evacuation experience" was created to generalize respondents' overall experience with evacuation by counting each affirmative response to the 3 evacuation questions as a 1, and summing them together. This created a 4 point scale ranging

[5] The reason for the discrepancy between respondents' residence location relative to town and relative to the wildland/urban interface is not currently known, but may be attributable to differences in respondents' perceptions of what constitutes "in town," "on the edge of town," "outside of town," "in a forested area," "on the edge of a forested area," and "outside of a forested area." Additionally, given the rural agricultural nature of the region, simply living outside of town does not automatically mean someone lives in a forested area. An investigation into the accuracy of responses is currently being conducted by the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research and College of Forestry and Conservation.

from 0 (no evacuation experience) to 3 (high evacuation experience). A similar approach was taken with "summative effect of fire on income." Affirmative responses to each of the four questions dealing with the effect of fire on respondents' income were scored as a 1, and the variable was created by summing the responses to each question. Thus, a five point scale was created that ranged from 0 (no effect of fire on income) to 4 (strong effect of fire on income). Respondents in the low trust group were more likely to have had at least some social and economic impact from fire, while those in the moderate or high trust groups tended to have had little to no social or economic impact from forest fires.

Table 13: Trust level groups' experience with the social and economic effects of forest fires.

Item	Low Trust more likely to...	Moderate Trust more likely to...	High Trust more likely to...
Told to evacuate	Be Told to evacuate	Equal split	Not Told
Told to prepare to evacuate, but not required?[a]	-	-	-
Required to evacuate, but refused	Required, refused	Not required	Not required
Summative Evacuation Experience	Moderate High	Some	None
Lost hours at work	Lost hours	Equal split	Didn't lose hours
Worked more hours[a]	-	-	-
Business/employer lost money	Lost money		Didn't lose money
Business/ employer made more money[a]	-	-	-
Summative effect of fire on income	Moderate effect	Equal split	No effect
	Minimal effect	-	-
	Some effect	-	-
Worked in a job that helped to fight fires in the Bitterroot	Worked to help fight fires	Didn't work to help fight fires[a]	Didn't work to help fight fires[a]

[a] Responses were not significantly different among trust groups at $\alpha = .05$

In order to gauge the general cynicism of respondents, three questions were asked to measure respondents' attitudes about other people. The questions were binary in nature and required respondents to choose one of two possible responses. Many respondents found these options to be restrictive and volunteered a response of "depends." The results are show in table 14.

Table 14: Trust Level Grouping Based on General Cynicism of Respondents

Item	Low Trust more likely to...	Moderate Trust more likely to...	High Trust more likely to...
Most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly look out for themselves	Look out for themselves	*Depends (6.6%)	Try to be helpful
Most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair	Take advantage	*Depends (9.2%)	Try to be fair
Most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful in dealing with people	Can't be too careful	*Depends (8.4%)[a]	Most people can be trusted
			Depends*[a]

* Volunteered. Numbers in parenthesis refer to percent of volunteered responses for each question
[a]Not statistically different among trust groups at $\alpha = .05$

This analysis provides evidence of the validity of our trust measures, since those that tended to be most cynical were in the low trust group. Conversely, those that tended to be least cynical were in the high trust group. Those that took the middle path tended to be in the moderate trust group.

Several questions were asked about respondents' opinions of the general management of the Bitterroot National Forest. The following table, Table 15, shows the cluster distribution for variables measuring opinions of the general management of the Bitterroot National Forest. These results also indicate the validity of our measurement of trust since levels of satisfaction

with and confidence in the Bitterroot National Forest and its managers are lower in the low trust groups.

Table 15: Trust level groups' opinions about BNF general management

Item	Low Trust more likely to be...	Moderate Trust more likely to be...	High Trust more likely to be...
How satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF	Very Dissatisfied Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very Satisfied
In the past. How pleased have you been with the way the BNF in general was managed?	Very Displeased Somewhat Displeased	Somewhat pleased	Very Pleased
How much confidence do you have in BNF managers in general?	No confidence at all Not very much	Quite a lot[a]	Quite a lot[a] Complete confidence
To what extent does the BNF share your values about managing the forest?	Not at all		Completely

[a]Not statistically different among trust groups at $\alpha = .05$

Five questions were included that address respondents' general attitudes towards the US Forest Service. These questions were based on the work of Winter, Palucki, and Burkhardt (1999). Tables 16a-e show trust cluster distribution for five statements addressing respondents' attitudes towards the Forest Service in general. Statements were read to respondents, who then rated their level of agreement with the statement on a scale of one to five, where one indicated complete disagreement and five indicated complete agreement (anchors are shown in tables). Respondents from the low trust group tended to respond with lower values (indicating higher disagreement with the statements), while respondents from moderate and high trust groups tended to respond with higher values (indicating greater agreement with the statements). Members of the low trust group always had a higher percentage of responses in the complete

disagreement category (1), while members of the high trust group always had a higher percentage of moderate agreement responses (3 or 4). The high trust group never had a higher proportion of responses in the complete agreement category (5). Numbers in bold indicate the highest percentage for each trust group.

Table 16a: The US Forest Service Supports My Views

	Opposes my views ←				→ Supports my views	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**47.4%**	29.7%	16.4%	3.4%	3.1%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	7.7%	23.1%	**45.6%**	20.9%	2.7%	100.0%
High Trust Group	2.5%	4.3%	31.3%	**43.0%**	18.9%	100.0%
Total	17.1%	19.2%	33.1%	22.8%	7.8%	100.0%

Table 16b: The US Forest Service Has Similar Goals To Mine

	Different goals ←				→ Similar goals	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**45.7%**	31.3%	15.5%	5.2%	2.4%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	8.2%	25.1%	**40.3%**	22.3%	4.1%	100.0%
High Trust Group	2.4%	7.0%	26.8%	**39.9%**	23.8%	100.0%
Total	16.7%	21.2%	29.3%	23.1%	9.7%	100.0%

Table 16c: The US Forest Service Thinks Like Me

	Does not think like me ←				→ Thinks like me	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**65.5%**	21.0%	9.3%	2.4%	1.7%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	22.4%	28.6%	**36.6%**	10.1%	2.3%	100.0%
High Trust Group	8.3%	12.4%	**36.2%**	33.0%	10.2%	100.0%
Total	30.1%	21.6%	28.9%	14.9%	4.5%	100.0%

Table 16d: The US Forest Service Shares My Values

	Does not share my values ←				→ Shares my values	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**52.3%**	27.7%	13.7%	4.2%	2.1%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	11.5%	27.3%	**36.7%**	19.6%	4.8%	100.0%
High Trust Group	2.1%	10.0%	28.7%	**36.3%**	23.0%	100.0%
Total	19.6%	21.9%	27.9%	20.7%	9.8%	100.0%

Table 16e: The US Forest Service Is Like Me

	Is not like me				Is like me	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**70.9%**	18.6%	6.0%	1.4%	3.2%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	27.6%	28.3%	**32.3%**	10.0%	1.9%	100.0%
High Trust Group	10.9%	14.5%	**36.0%**	26.7%	11.9%	100.0%
Total	34.8%	21.4%	26.0%	12.6%	5.3%	100.0%

An additive scale of these items was created by summing all five of the five-point scales resulting in a 20 point scale that ranged from 5 (low agreement) to 25 (high agreement). Histograms for the additive trust measure for each trust group are shown on Figure 3a-c. The solid line across the histograms approximate normal distributional curves, indicating relational normality of scale response.

Figure 3a: USFS Additive Trust Measure, Low Trust Group Histograms

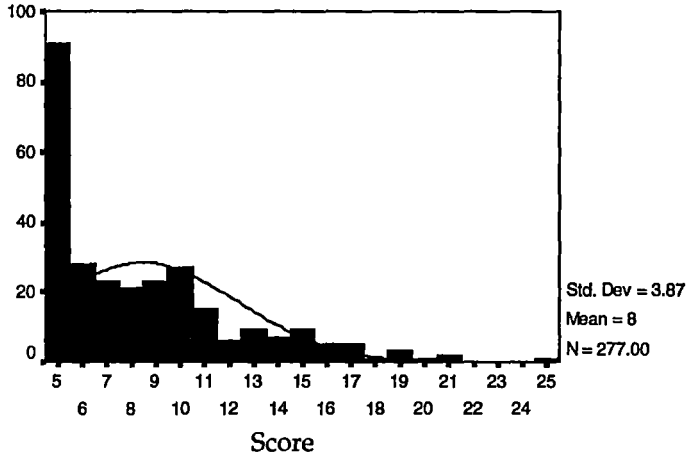


Figure 3b:USFS Additive Trust Measure, Moderate Trust Group Histogram

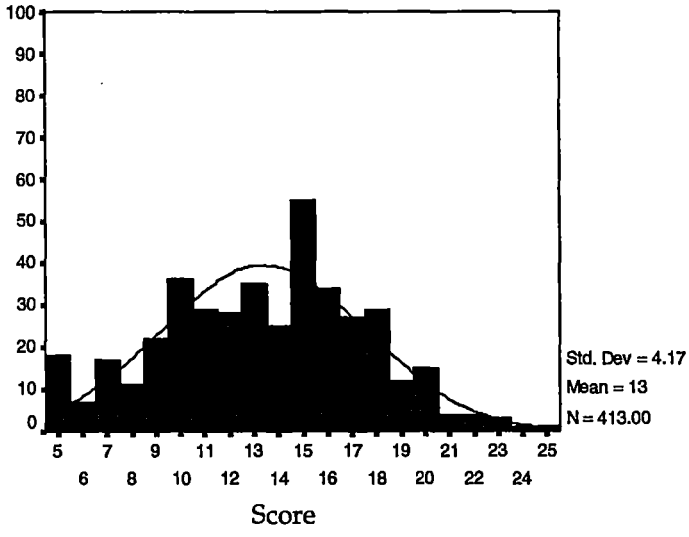
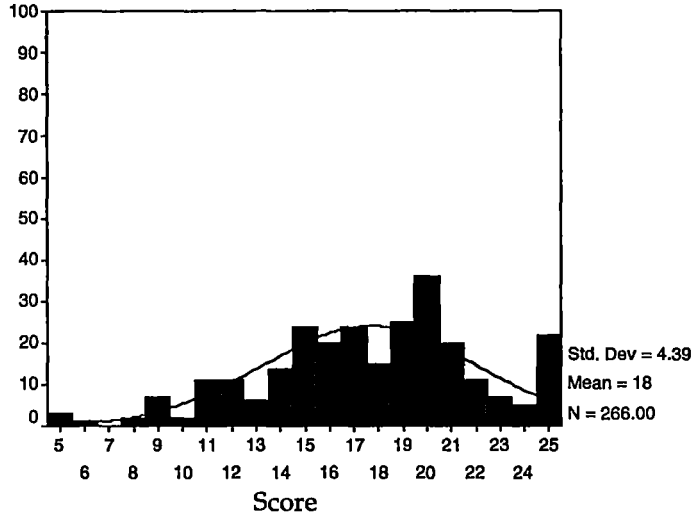


Figure 3c: USFS Additive Trust Measure, High Trust Group Histogram



Tables 17 a-b, show respondents' general attitudes about the US government. Question items were first used by Miller (1974).

Table 17a: The Federal Government Wastes A Lot/Some/Not Much Money

	Doesn't waste much money	Wastes some money	Wastes a lot of money	Total
Low Trust	1.0%	10.3%	88.7%	100.0%
Moderate Trust	1.4%	19.6%	78.9%	100.0%
High Trust	4.6%	35.5%	59.9%	100.0%
Total	2.2%	21.7%	76.0%	100.0%

Table 17b: The Amount Of Time You Can Trust The Government In Washington To Do What Is Right

	None of the time ←				→ All of the time	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Low Trust Group	**36.6%**	[a] 34.2%	23.1%	3.7%	2.4%	100.0%
Moderate Trust Group	20.5%	[a] **34.6%**	34.0%	8.9%	2.1%	100.0%
High Trust Group	15.2%	23.6%	**40.9%**	15.8%	4.5%	100.0%
Total	23.2%	31.2%	33.1%	9.6%	2.9%	100.0%

[a] Not statistically different among trust groups at $\alpha = .05$

All trust groups believed that the Federal government wastes a lot of money. However, as the groups' level of trust increased, the percent of respondents that believed the government wasted a lot of money decreased, while the percent of those that believed the government wastes some money increased. On a five-point scale, with one representing being able to trust the federal government to do what is right none of the time, and five representing all of the time, the majority in the low trust group responded with a 1 or a 2, while a plurality of high trust group members responded with a 3. No trust group had a plurality that responded with a 4 or 5.

Summary of characteristics of trust clusters.

In general, those in the low trust cluster were more likely to be male, have lived in Montana for around 32 years and in Ravalli County for about 25 years, and live in the southern portion or Ravalli County. They tend to live in or on the edge of a forested area, have worked for the US Forest Service, and have been very affected by smoke from fires in the Bitterroot. They are likely to have previously been told to evacuate and may have refused. Their business or employer likely lost money because of fires in Bitterroot Valley, and they them selves are likely to have worked in a job that helped to fight fires in the Bitterroot Valley. Low trusters are more likely to believe that people have too look out for themselves, that most

people would try to take advantage of others, and that one can't be too careful in dealing with people. They tend to be very dissatisfied with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest, and have been either very or somewhat displeased with how the Bitterroot National Forest was managed in the past. They tend to have either little or no confidence in the Bitterroot National Forest's general management, and believe that the Bitterroot National Forest does not share their values about managing the forest. They generally do not find themselves to be in agreement with the actions of the US Forest Service in general, believe that the Federal Government wastes a lot of money, and that the Federal Government cannot be trusted to do what is right most of the time.

Members of the high trust group were more likely to be female, have lived in Montana for about 24 years, in Ravalli County for about 17 years, and reside in the northern portion of Ravalli County. They tend to live outside a forested area, and neither a member of their household nor themselves have tended to work for the US Forest Service, and they have tended not to have been affected by smoke from fires in the Bitterroot. High trusters are likely to have never been told to evacuate, their employer or business did not lose money because of Bitterroot Fires, and neither they themselves, nor one of their family members have tended to work for the US Forest Service. They are more likely to believe that people try to be helpful and fair, and that most people can be trusted. They tend to be very satisfied with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest, have been very pleased with how it has been managed in the past, and have either quite a lot or complete confidence in Bitterroot National Forest Managers in general. They also tend to believe that the Bitterroot National Forest completely shares their values about managing the forest. They tend to be in agreement with the actions of the US Forest Service in general, and believe that the Federal government only

wastes some, or doesn't waste much money, and that the Federal Government can be trusted to do what is right some, most, or all of the time.

Discussion

Comparison with known data

Using the 2000 US Census as a baseline, this study reflected the sociodemographic composition of Ravalli County fairly closely. The only notable discrepancies were in education, where this survey appears to have under-sampled those with less than a high school diploma by about 7%, over-sampled those with only a high school diploma or GED by about 10%, and under-sampled those with only some college by about 9%.

Survey questions about respondents' experience with fire which were asked in both this study and the 2000 post fire assessment differed little between the surveys. The only exceptions were that compared with this survey, in 2000 about 6% more respondents said that they have lost hours at work because of fires in the Bitterroot than those in this study, and about 4.5% more respondents in 2000 said that they worked more hours because of fires in the Bitterroot.

Segmentation

Because low levels of trust are thought to negatively affect the acceptability of actions by organizations or individuals (Putnam, 1995), residents of the Bitterroot Valley with low levels of trust in the Bitterroot National Forest to manage forest fuels and fires are more likely to raise concern with, or be opposed to management actions. Thus, discussion will focus most on this segment of the population.

For some attitudes towards the Bitterroot National Forest, it is quite difficult—and sometimes impossible—to have an effect on some respondents' attitudes; for example,

whether or not respondents are proud of how fires are managed on the Bitterroot, or how pleased they are with how fires have been managed in the past. Attitudes such these can only be affected over longer periods of time, though concerted organizational stability, honesty, and transparency (Thomas, 1998).

Other attitudes, however, can be more easily affected over shorter periods of time. These attitudes can be broken into two categories: those related to the perceived abilities of fire managers on the Bitterroot National Forest, and those related to the relationships between fire managers and the public. For the former category, in order to increase trust among the low trust group, it is important for fire managers to focus on fostering confidence, competence, effectiveness, and reliability (Thomas, 1998). All four of these items are interrelated and must be managed for simultaneously in order to help increase the low trust group's trust in the fire and fuel management of the Bitterroot National Forest. Respondents distinguished strongly between the competence of fire *managers*, and the competence of fire *fighters*, responding that they had quite a lot of confidence in the latter, but not very much confidence in fire managers. In order to change this, it must be ensured that the best possible management decisions are successfully implemented, and result in the desired fire or fuel management effect time after time.

In order to increase the low-trust group's trust in Bitterroot National Forest fire managers, it is important to ensure that managers pay attention to what the public thinks, that they tell the truth, and manage fire and fuels fairly. Like the perceived ability of fire managers, the relationship between fire managers and the public also needs to be looked at holistically. Managers need to ensure that people are listened to and acknowledged, and that they act with integrity and procedural justice.

There is some indication that managers do meet some of the low-trust group's needs in these categories. Low-trust group respondents tended to somewhat agree that Bitterroot National Forest Fire managers demonstrated a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires, and that also respond to meet the need of local residents. But in order to increase trust further, additional work must be focused in each of the categories.

Implications for Public Involvement

For the purpose of the landscape level fuel treatment project current being developed in the Darby District of the Bitterroot National Forest, public involvement will be a key element in obtaining community support. While the earlier 2000 post-fire assessment suggested some community members lacked trust in the agency's ability to accomplish this kind of project in a way that considered the meanings local people attach to these places, now more accurate understanding exists of the extent of this lack of trust. Across the Bitterroot Valley, this study suggests about 32% of the population fits this description (low trust). But now, we also understand that many of the characteristics associated with this group are outside of the ability of National Forest managers to affect. The demographics, past work history and history of being influenced by previous fires may only change with time. The agency, however, does have the ability to search for common ground and better understand the values local people place on areas considered for landscape level modification.

Recent and current research can be helpful in at least two ways. First, the BEMRP social science team will work to develop a useable assessment tool to measure the basic trust dimensions applied to this specific fuel treatment project. While past research has suggested that those people most involved with the political and social life of a community are the most

trusting, this study found low-trust members of the Bitterroot Valley more likely to live in the community most adjacent to this fuel treatment project. We have no idea, but need to know, how the distribution of those participating in public involvement, across the high-, moderate-, and low-trust groups compares to that of the general population. This assessment would also serve as a baseline measure, with options to compare distributions of pre-public involvement participants with distributions at the time a preferred alternative is selected, and at the time the decision is actually implemented.

Second, recent social science research in the Bitterroot Valley has been aimed at testing methods to describe and map the meanings residents attach to the Bitterroot Front landscape. At the broad, Bitterroot Front level, it was learned that residents attach meanings to places they go and to places they do not go. They also attach meanings sometimes to the specific site and sometimes to major drainages, lake basins or to other more broad aspects of the landscape. Some meanings are very functional, related to personal enjoyment they receive from going there or traditional or work related purposes, and others are more appreciative of natural conditions, healthy animal populations, or watershed protection. An important part of the public involvement process, in order to contribute to higher trust in the agency's ability to make decisions that consider these local values, is to present and discuss this recent research with these community members. Additionally, continued effort is needed to obtain more site-specific understanding of the relationship between those participating in the public involvement and areas being considered for fuel treatments. Greater effort must also be made to more accurately understand how alterative fuel treatment techniques, from the use of wildland fire to the mechanical treatment of various intensities, will influence these relationships. Currently, continued collaboration between research and management is

planned to incorporate these research projects into efforts to make fuel management decisions in the Bitterroot responsive to both national policy on reduction of fuel hazards and local interest in accomplishment of fuel hazard reduction treatments in ways that are more sensitive to, and even protective of, the meanings local communities attach to these public land resources

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Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Form Approved:
OMB No: 0596-0108

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is [INSERT YOUR FIRST AND LASTNAME].
I'm calling from The University of Montana (here) in Missoula. We're doing a survey to find out what residents of Ravalli County think about forest fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest on behalf of researchers at the University of Montana.

First, though, I need to be sure I have dialed the right number. Is this 999-9999?

In order to do the survey, I have to follow a specific selection procedure. For this survey only people aged 18 and older are to be interviewed. So of all the people living in your household, including yourself, how many are 18 years of age and older? ENTER NUMBER

And how many of these persons are female? ENTER NUMBER

According to the selection procedure, I need to interview _____. Is he/she available? Or is that you?

READ THE FOLLOWING CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT TO ALL RESPONDENTS:

Before we start, I want to assure you that this interview is completely confidential and voluntary. If we should come to a question you don't want to answer; just let me know and we'll go on to the next question. This interview should take about 12 minutes.

I1. **How old were you on your last birthday?**

Years _____

IF UNDER THE AGE OF 18 TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH FIRE IN THE BITTERROOT

The first group of questions asks about how you, personally, have been affected by fires in the Bitterroot.

A1. **How much have you, personally, been affected by smoke from fires in the Bitterroot? Would you say you were not at all affected, somewhat affected, or very affected by smoke from fires in the Bitterroot?**

Very	3
Somewhat	2
Not at all	1
DK	8

A2. **During fires in the Bitterroot, have you, personally ever been:**

	Yes	No	DK
a. Evacuated from your home	1	0	8
b. Told to prepare to evacuate, but not required to	1	0	8
c. Told to evacuate but chose not to	1	0	8

A3. **Some people have lost work hours or found that their businesses lost money due to fires in the Bitterroot. Other people worked more hours or found that their businesses were busier. Which of the following has ever applied to you, personally, as a result of fires in the Bitterroot?**

	Yes	No	DK
a. I lost hours at work	1	0	8
b. I worked more hours	1	0	8
c. My business or employer lost money	1	0	8
d. My business or employer made more money than usual	1	0	8

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A4. Have you, yourself, ever worked in a job that helped to fight fires in the Bitterroot? Examples of these jobs include working on a fire crew, fire camp support staff, local law enforcement, or local emergency services.

Yes	1
No	0
DK	8

FIRE MANAGEMENT IN THE BNF

The next group of questions asks about fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest.

C1. **Generally speaking how satisfied are you, if at all, with the way the Bitterroot National Forest staff deals with fires?**

Very satisfied	4
Somewhat satisfied	3
Somewhat dissatisfied	2
Very dissatisfied	1
DK	8

C2. **Generally speaking how satisfied are you, if at all, with the way the Bitterroot National Forest staff deals with forest fuels?** IF NECESSARY, FOREST FUELS ARE LIVING OR DEAD PLANTS THAT ARE FOUND IN WOODED AREAS.

Very satisfied	4
Somewhat satisfied	3
Somewhat dissatisfied	2
Very dissatisfied	1
DK	8

C3. **Considering that the Bitterroot National Forest is managed on behalf of everyone, how satisfied are you, if at all, with fire management in the Bitterroot National Forest?**

Very satisfied	4
Somewhat satisfied	3
Somewhat dissatisfied	2
Very dissatisfied	1
DK	8

C4. **In the past how pleased, if at all, have you been with the way fires in the Bitterroot National Forest were managed?**

Very pleased	4
Somewhat pleased	3
Somewhat displeased	2
Very displeased	1
DK	8

C5. **How much, if any, confidence do you have in wildland fire fighters in general? Do you have?**

Complete confidence	4
Quite a lot of confidence	3
Not very much confidence	2
No confidence at all	1
DK (9)	8

C6. **What about fire managers in the Bitterroot National Forest? Do you have?** IF NECESSARY, FIRE MANAGERS ARE TRAINED SPECIALISTS ENGAGED IN FIRE MANAGEMENT. EXAMPLES INCLUDE: STATE OR FEDERAL FIRE SPECIALISTS, INCIDENT COMMAND TEAMS, OR FOREST PLANNERS.

Complete confidence	4
Quite a lot of confidence	3
Not very much confidence	2
No confidence at all	1
DK	8

C7. **Based on your observations and experiences what portion, if any, of the people who manage forest fires in the Bitterroot National Forest know what they are doing?**

All	4
Most	3
Less than half	2
None	1
DK	8

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C8. In your community, how would you rate the effectiveness of Bitterroot National Forest fire managers in dealing with fire-related issues?

Excellent	4
Good	3
Fair	2
Poor	1
DK	8

C9. How sure, if at all, have you felt that forest fires threatening your community or your property would be put out in time?

Very sure	4
Somewhat sure	3
Somewhat unsure	2
Very unsure	1
DK	8

C10. How much attention, if any, have Bitterroot National Forest managers paid to what people think when managers decide what to do about forest fires?

A good deal of attention	3
Some attention	2
Not much attention	1
DK	8

C11. When managers of the Bitterroot National Forest speak on television, radio, in newspapers, or at public meetings about forest fires, how often, if at all, do they tell the truth?

Always	4
Mostly	3
Less than half of the time	2
Never	1
DK	8

For each of the following phrases please tell us to what extent you agree or disagree.

C12. **I find the Bitterroot National Forest staff to be reliable when managing fires.**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

C13. **I find the Bitterroot National Forest staff to be reliable when managing forest fuels.** IF NECESSARY, FOREST FUELS ARE LIVING OR DEAD PLANTS THAT ARE FOUND IN WOODED AREAS.

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

C14. **Residents of the Bitterroot Valley say that the Bitterroot National Forest staff is trustworthy when fighting fires.**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

C15. **I believe the Bitterroot National Forest staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires.**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

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C16. **Managers on the Bitterroot National Forest respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires.**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

C17. **When fighting fires, do you think that the Bitterroot National Forest staff generally:**

Wastes a lot of the money	3
Wastes some money	2
Doesn't waste very much money	1
DK	8

C18. **Would you say that you are proud of the way fire is managed on the Bitterroot National Forest, or that you can't find too many things about the fire management to be proud of?** IF NECESSARY, PRIDE IN A FOOTBALL TEAM OR PRIDE IN ONE'S COUNTRY.

Proud of fire management	1
Can't find much too many things	0
DK	8

C19. **How often, if at all, do you think fires on the Bitterroot National Forest are managed according to a fair process?**

Always	4
Mostly	3
Less than half of the time	2
Never	1
DK	8

C20. **To what extent, if at all, does the Bitterroot National Forest share your values about fire management? Please rate the extent to which the Bitterroot National Forest shares your values on a scale from one to five where one is not at all and five is completely.**

Completely	5
	4
	3
	2
Not at all	1
DK	8

C21. **To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires?**

Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	3
Somewhat disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
DK	8

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GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST

The next section changes from asking about fire management to focusing on the Bitterroot National Forest's general management practices.

D1. **How satisfied are you, if at all, with the overall management of the Bitterroot National Forest?**

Very satisfied	4
Somewhat satisfied	3
Somewhat dissatisfied	2
Very dissatisfied	1
DK	8

D2. **In the past how pleased, if at all, have you been with the way the Bitterroot National Forest in general was managed?**

Very pleased	4
Somewhat pleased	3
Somewhat displeased	2
Very displeased	1
DK	8

D3. **How much, if any, confidence do you have in managers of the Bitterroot National forest in general? Do you have?**

Complete confidence	4
Quite a lot of confidence	3
Not very much confidence	2
No confidence at all	1
DK (9)	8

D4. **To what extent, if at all, does the Bitterroot National Forest share your values about managing the Bitterroot National Forest in general? Please rate the extent to which the Bitterroot National Forest shares your values on a scale from one to five where one is not at all and five is completely.**

Completely	5
	4
	3
	2
Not at all	1
DK	8

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE USDA FOREST SERVICE

The next group of questions asks about the USDA Forest Service and its general management practices.

Please rate each of the following phrases on a scale of 1 to 5, where five means the phrase represents what you believe and one means that the phrase does not. The USDA Forest Service:

E1. **Supports my views.**

Supports my views	5
	4
	3
	2
Opposes my views	1
DK	8

E2. **Has similar goals to mine.**

Has similar goals to mine	5
	4
	3
	2
Has different goals than mine	1
DK	8

E3. **Thinks like me.**

Thinks like me	5
	4
	3
	2
Does not think like me	1
DK	8

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E4. **Shares my values.**

Shares my values	5
	4
	3
	2
Does not share my values	1
DK	8

E5. **Is like me.**

Is like me	5
	4
	3
	2
Is not like me	1
DK	

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The next few questions ask about the general management of the Federal Government.

F1. **Now what about the government in general? Do you think the federal government:**

Wastes a lot of the money	3
Wastes some money	2
Doesn't waste very much money	1
DK	8

F2. **How much of the time, if at all, do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right? Please rate how much of the time on a scale from 1 to 5 where one is none of the time and five is all of the time.**

All of the time	5
	4
	3
	2
None of the time	1
DK	8

[General Trust]

TRUSTWORTHINESS OF PEOPLE IN GENERAL

For the next group of questions we are shifting focus from asking about the federal government to asking about the trustworthiness of people in general.

B1. **Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?**

Try to be helpful	1
Just look out for themselves	0
DEPENDS	2
DK	8

B2. **Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance, or would they try to be fair?**

Would take advantage of you	1
Would try to be fair	0
DEPENDS	2
DK	8

B3. **Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?**

Most people can be trusted	1
Can't be too careful	0
OTHER, DEPENDS	2
DK	8

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DEMOGRAPHICS

These last few questions are for classification purposes only.

G1. **All together, how many years have you lived in Ravalli County?**

Years _____

G2. **Is this location in Ravalli County your primary residence?**

Yes	1
No	0

G3. **All together, how many years have you lived in Montana?**

Years _____

G4. **What is the zip code of your primary residence?**

Zip Code _____

G5. **Do you live?**

In town	3
On the edge of town	2
Outside of town	1
DK	8

G6. **Is the place you live?**

In a forested area	3
On the edge of a forested area	2
Outside a forested area	1
DK	8

G7. **Do you live within one half mile of the boundary of the Bitterroot National Forest?**
READ ALL RESPONSE OPTIONS INCLUDING "NOT SURE."

Yes	1
No	0
Not sure	8

G8. **What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?**

Grades 1-8 (elementary)	1
Grades 9-12 (some high school but no diploma)	2
Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)	3
College 1 year to 4 years (Some college or technical school, but no degree)	4
College 1 to 4 years (Associate degree)	5
College 4 years or more (College graduate, BA, MB, JD, MD, PhD)	6

G9. **Which of the following categories best describes your total household income from all sources in the year 2003, before taxes and other deductions? This includes money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security payments, and other money income received by members of this household who are 15 years of age or older. If you are self-employed or own your own business, please report your net income.**

100,000 dollars or more	1
Between 50,000 and 100,000 dollars	2
Between 50,000 and 75,000 dollars	3
Between 35,000 and 50,000 dollars	4
Between 20,000 and 35,000 dollars	5
Between 15,000 and 20,000 dollars	6
Between 10,000 and 15,000 dollars	7
Under 10,000 dollars	8
DK	98
Refused	99

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G10. **Besides this phone number, do you have other telephone numbers in your household, such as fax or data lines, a children's or business line? Do not include cell phones.**

Yes	1 GO TO G11
No	0 SKIP TO G12
This phone number is not the respondent's	3 SKIP TO G12
DK	8 SKIP TO G12

G11. **How many of these telephone numbers are connected to phones that can be answered by a person?**

_____ _____
RECORD EXACT NUMBER (RECORD "UNSURE/DK" AS 88)

G12. **Have you or other members of your household ever worked for the USDA Forest Service?**

Yes	1
No	0
Others in Household	2

G13a. **Could you tell me whether or not you are a member of an organization that has as one of its interests the management of the Bitterroot National Forest?**

Yes	1	Go to G13b
No	0	Skip to G14
DK	8	Skip to G14

G13b. **What is the name of that organization?**

G14. **Do you have any comments?**

G15. **That is all of the questions we have. Thank you very much for your assistance!**

G16. After interview record respondent's gender

0	Female
1	Male

Appendix B: Survey Results and Analysis

Appendix C: Trust Group Crosstabulation

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
dregion - region * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1149	99.7%	3	.3%	1152	100.0%
dsex - G16 - sex * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1149	99.7%	3	.3%	1152	100.0%
deducati - G8 - Education of respondent * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1129	98.0%	23	2.0%	1152	100.0%
dincome - G9 - Household income in 2003 * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	917	79.6%	235	20.4%	1152	100.0%
dintown - G5 - Live in or out of town * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1135	98.5%	17	1.5%	1152	100.0%
dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1135	98.5%	17	1.5%	1152	100.0%
dhalfmi - G7 -Within a half mile of BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1134	98.4%	18	1.6%	1152	100.0%
dmember - G13a -Member of group interested in BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1127	97.8%	25	2.2%	1152	100.0%
dprimres - G2 - Ravalli County primary residence * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1137	98.7%	15	1.3%	1152	100.0%
dworkfs - G12 - Worked for US Forest Service * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1129	98.0%	23	2.0%	1152	100.0%
town name * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1149	99.7%	3	.3%	1152	100.0%
prefix * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1149	99.7%	3	.3%	1152	100.0%
bgsmoke - A1 - Affected by smoke * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1141	99.0%	11	1.0%	1152	100.0%
begevac - A2a - Been evacuated from your home * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1143	99.2%	9	.8%	1152	100.0%
bgprep - A2b - Prepared to evacuate, but not required to * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1141	99.0%	11	1.0%	1152	100.0%

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
bgnoevac -A2c - told to evacuate but didn't * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1141	99.0%	11	1.0%	1152	100.0%
bglshrs -A3a - lost hours at work * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1146	99.5%	6	.5%	1152	100.0%
bgmohrs - A3b - more hours at work * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1141	99.0%	11	1.0%	1152	100.0%
bglsbus - A3c - business/employer lost money * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1106	96.0%	46	4.0%	1152	100.0%
bgmobus - A3d - business/employer made more money than usual * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1101	95.6%	51	4.4%	1152	100.0%
busfire - effect of fire on income * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1147	99.6%	5	.4%	1152	100.0%
bgwkfire - A4 - worked in a job that helped fight fires in the bitterroot * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1146	99.5%	6	.5%	1152	100.0%
cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1115	96.8%	37	3.2%	1152	100.0%
cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1112	96.5%	40	3.5%	1152	100.0%
cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1109	96.3%	43	3.7%	1152	100.0%
agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1103	95.7%	49	4.3%	1152	100.0%
pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1079	93.7%	73	6.3%	1152	100.0%

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1088	94.4%	64	5.6%	1152	100.0%
normgemg - D4 - extent to which BNF shares your values about managing the forest * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1065	92.4%	87	7.6%	1152	100.0%
ecviews - E1 - USFS supports my views * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1057	91.8%	95	8.2%	1152	100.0%
ecgoals - E2 - USFS has similar goals to mine * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1058	91.8%	94	8.2%	1152	100.0%
ecthinks - E3 - USFS thinks like me * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1039	90.2%	113	9.8%	1152	100.0%
ecvalues -E4 - USFS shares my values * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1049	91.1%	103	8.9%	1152	100.0%
eclike - E5 -USFS is like me * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1009	87.6%	143	12.4%	1152	100.0%
effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1113	96.6%	39	3.4%	1152	100.0%
trstgov - F2 - amount of time you can trust the government in DC to do what is right * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1108	96.2%	44	3.8%	1152	100.0%

dregion - region * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dregion - region	North	Count	70	190	132	392
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	22.7%	38.2%	38.4%	34.1%
	Central	Count	96	177	122	395
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	31.2%	35.6%	35.5%	34.4%
	South	Count	142	130	90	362
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	46.1%	26.2%	26.2%	31.5%
Total		Count	308	497	344	1149
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dsex - G16 - sex * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dsex - G16 - sex	Male	Count	179	240	153	572
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	58.1%	48.3%	44.5%	49.8%
	Female	Count	129	257	191	577
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	41.9%	51.7%	55.5%	50.2%
Total		Count	308	497	344	1149
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

deducati - G8 - Education of respondent * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
deducati - G8 - Education of respondent	Less than HS	Count	22	25	15	62
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	7.3%	5.1%	4.5%	5.5%
	HS grad of GED	Count	145	193	139	477
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	48.0%	39.4%	41.2%	42.2%
	Some post HS	Count	66	135	84	285
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	21.9%	27.6%	24.9%	25.2%
	College grad	Count	52	92	65	209
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	17.2%	18.8%	19.3%	18.5%
	Graduate degree	Count	17	45	34	96
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.6%	9.2%	10.1%	8.5%
Total		Count	302	490	337	1129
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dincome - G9 - Household income in 2003 * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dincome - G9 - Household income in 2003	$100,000 plus	Count	36	32	18	86
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	15.0%	8.0%	6.5%	9.4%
	$75,000-$99,999	Count	10	38	21	69
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.2%	9.5%	7.6%	7.5%
	$50,000-$74,999	Count	51	83	57	191
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	21.3%	20.7%	20.7%	20.8%
	$35,000-$49,999	Count	49	78	50	177
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	20.4%	19.5%	18.1%	19.3%
	$20,000-$34,999	Count	61	96	72	229
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	25.4%	23.9%	26.1%	25.0%
	$15,000-$19,999	Count	10	29	20	59
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.2%	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%
	$10,000-$14,999	Count	12	29	18	59
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.0%	7.2%	6.5%	6.4%
	Less than $10,000	Count	11	16	20	47
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.6%	4.0%	7.2%	5.1%
Total		Count	240	401	276	917
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dintown - G5 - Live in or out of town * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dintown - G5 - Live in or out of town	Outside of town	Count	45	96	81	222
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	14.8%	19.5%	24.0%	19.6%
	On the edge of town	Count	36	74	47	157
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	11.8%	15.0%	13.9%	13.8%
	In town	Count	224	322	210	756
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	73.4%	65.4%	62.1%	66.6%
Total		Count	305	492	338	1135
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area	In a forested area	Count	66	78
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	21.6%	15.9%
	On edge	Count	96	125
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	31.5%	25.4%
	Outside forested area	Count	143	289
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	46.9%	58.7%
Total		Count	305	492
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area	In a forested area	Count	52	196
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	15.4%	17.3%
	On edge	Count	87	308
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	25.7%	27.1%
	Outside forested area	Count	199	631
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	58.9%	55.6%
Total		Count	338	1135
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

dhalfmi - G7 -Within a half mile of BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dhalfmi - G7 -Within a half mile of BNF	No	Count	208	367	267	842
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	68.4%	74.6%	79.0%	74.3%
	Yes	Count	96	125	71	292
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	31.6%	25.4%	21.0%	25.7%
Total		Count	304	492	338	1134
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dmember - G13a -Member of group interested in BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dmember - G13a -Member of group interested in BNF	No	Count	267	440	301	1008
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	88.1%	90.0%	89.9%	89.4%
	Yes	Count	36	49	34	119
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	11.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.6%
Total		Count	303	489	335	1127
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dprimres - G2 - Ravalli County primary residence * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dprimres - G2 - Ravalli County primary residence	No	Count	2	15	7	24
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%
	Yes	Count	303	477	333	1113
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	99.3%	97.0%	97.9%	97.9%
Total		Count	305	492	340	1137
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

dworkfs - G12 - Worked for US Forest Service * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
dworkfs - G12 - Worked for US Forest Service	Yes	Count	94	117	97	308
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	31.0%	23.9%	28.9%	27.3%
	No	Count	209	373	239	821
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	69.0%	76.1%	71.1%	72.7%
Total		Count	303	490	336	1129
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

town name * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
town name	Stevensville	Count	70	190	132	392
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	22.7%	38.2%	38.4%	34.1%
	Hamilton	Count	85	158	110	353
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	27.6%	31.8%	32.0%	30.7%
	Victor	Count	11	19	12	42
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%
	Darby/Sula	Count	132	116	84	332
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	42.9%	23.3%	24.4%	28.9%
	Alta	Count	10	14	6	30
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.6%
Total		Count	308	497	344	1149
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

prefix * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
prefix	349	Count	10	14	6	30
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.2%	2.8%	1.7%	2.6%
	363	Count	51	85	59	195
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	16.6%	17.1%	17.2%	17.0%
	375	Count	10	25	29	64
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.2%	5.0%	8.4%	5.6%
	642	Count	11	19	12	42
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%
	777	Count	70	190	132	392
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	22.7%	38.2%	38.4%	34.1%
	821	Count	132	116	84	332
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	42.9%	23.3%	24.4%	28.9%
	961	Count	24	48	22	94
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	7.8%	9.7%	6.4%	8.2%
Total		Count	308	497	344	1149
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgsmoke - A1 - Affected by smoke * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgsmoke - A1 - Affected by smoke	Not at all	Count	29	47	63	139
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	9.5%	9.6%	18.4%	12.2%
	Somewhat	Count	100	230	152	482
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	32.7%	46.7%	44.3%	42.2%
	Very	Count	177	215	128	520
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	57.8%	43.7%	37.3%	45.6%
Total		Count	306	492	343	1141
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

begevac - A2a - Been evacuated from your home * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
begevac - A2a - Been evacuated from your home	No	Count	254	445	323	1022
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	83.0%	90.1%	94.2%	89.4%
	Yes	Count	52	49	20	121
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	17.0%	9.9%	5.8%	10.6%
Total		Count	306	494	343	1143
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgprep - A2b - Prepared to evacuate, but not required to * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgprep - A2b - Prepared to evacuate, but not required to	No	Count	244	408	291	943
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	80.3%	82.4%	85.1%	82.6%
	Yes	Count	60	87	51	198
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	19.7%	17.6%	14.9%	17.4%
Total		Count	304	495	342	1141
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgnoevac -A2c - told to evacuate but didn't * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgnoevac -A2c - told to evacuate but didn't	No	Count	282	479	337	1098
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	92.2%	97.6%	98.0%	96.2%
	Yes	Count	24	12	7	43
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	7.8%	2.4%	2.0%	3.8%
Total		Count	306	491	344	1141
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bglshrs -A3a - lost hours at work * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bglshrs -A3a - lost hours at work	No	Count	215	418	319	952
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	69.8%	84.6%	92.7%	83.1%
	Yes	Count	93	76	25	194
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	30.2%	15.4%	7.3%	16.9%
Total		Count	308	494	344	1146
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgmohrs - A3b - more hours at work * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgmohrs - A3b - more hours at work	No	Count	256	427	274	957
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	83.4%	86.8%	80.1%	83.9%
	Yes	Count	51	65	68	184
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	16.6%	13.2%	19.9%	16.1%
Total		Count	307	492	342	1141
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bglsbus - A3c - business/employer lost money * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bglsbus - A3c - business/employer lost money	No	Count	195	381	291	867
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	64.8%	80.2%	88.2%	78.4%
	Yes	Count	106	94	39	239
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	35.2%	19.8%	11.8%	21.6%
Total		Count	301	475	330	1106
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgmobus - A3d - business/employer made more money than usual * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgmobus - A3d - business/employer made more money than usual	No	Count	264	420	292	976
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	88.0%	89.0%	88.8%	88.6%
	Yes	Count	36	52	37	125
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	12.0%	11.0%	11.2%	11.4%
Total		Count	300	472	329	1101
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

busfire - effect of fire on income * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
busfire - effect of fire on income	No effect of fire on business	Count	134	310	228	672
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	43.5%	62.6%	66.3%	58.6%
	Minimal effect of fire on business	Count	72	94	69	235
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	23.4%	19.0%	20.1%	20.5%
	Some effect of fire on business	Count	92	80	41	213
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	29.9%	16.2%	11.9%	18.6%
	moderate effect of fire on business	Count	10	11	6	27
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%
Total		Count	308	495	344	1147
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

bgwkfire - A4 - worked in a job that helped fight fires in the bitterroot * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
bgwkfire - A4 - worked in a job that helped fight fires in the bitterroot	No	Count	218	410	281	909
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	70.8%	83.0%	81.7%	79.3%
	Yes	Count	90	84	63	237
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	29.2%	17.0%	18.3%	20.7%
Total		Count	308	494	344	1146
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves	Look out for themselves	Count	84	115
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	28.3%	23.7%
	Try to be helpful	Count	199	331
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	67.0%	68.1%
	DEPENDS	Count	14	40
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.7%	8.2%
Total		Count	297	486
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves	Look out for themselves	Count	59	258
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	17.8%	23.1%
	Try to be helpful	Count	254	784
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	76.5%	70.3%
	DEPENDS	Count	19	73
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.7%	6.5%
Total		Count	332	1115
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair	Try to be fair	Count	188	344
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	62.5%	71.7%
	Take advantage of you	Count	85	87
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	28.2%	18.1%
	DEPENDS	Count	28	49
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	9.3%	10.2%
Total		Count	301	480
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair	Try to be fair	Count	258	790
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	77.9%	71.0%
	Take advantage of you	Count	49	221
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	14.8%	19.9%
	DEPENDS	Count	24	101
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	7.3%	9.1%
Total		Count	331	1112
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people	Can't be too careful	Count	137	188
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	45.8%	39.4%
	People can be trusted	Count	146	246
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	48.8%	51.6%
	DEPENDS	Count	16	43
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.4%	9.0%
Total		Count	299	477
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people	Can't be too careful	Count	109	434
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	32.7%	39.1%
	People can be trusted	Count	192	584
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	57.7%	52.7%
	DEPENDS	Count	32	91
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	9.6%	8.2%
Total		Count	333	1109
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF	Very dissatisfied	Count	119	26
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	39.5%	5.5%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	Count	121	91
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	40.2%	19.3%
	Somewhat satisfied	Count	59	324
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	19.6%	68.6%
	Very satisfied	Count	2	31
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	.7%	6.6%
Total		Count	301	472
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF	Very dissatisfied	Count	6	151
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.8%	13.7%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	Count	20	232
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	6.1%	21.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	Count	175	558
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	53.0%	50.6%
	Very satisfied	Count	129	162
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	39.1%	14.7%
Total		Count	330	1103
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed	Very displeased	Count	89	16
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	29.8%	3.5%
	Somewhat displeased	Count	104	94
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	34.8%	20.4%
	Somewhat pleased	Count	86	312
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	28.8%	67.8%
	Very pleased	Count	20	38
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	6.7%	8.3%
Total		Count	299	460
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed	Very displeased	Count	5	110
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.6%	10.2%
	Somewhat displeased	Count	22	220
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	6.9%	20.4%
	Somewhat pleased	Count	168	566
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	52.5%	52.5%
	Very pleased	Count	125	183
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	39.1%	17.0%
Total		Count	320	1079
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general	No confidence at all	Count	69	8
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	23.0%	1.7%
	Not very much	Count	207	127
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	69.0%	27.7%
	Quite a lot	Count	21	306
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	7.0%	66.7%
	Complete confidence	Count	3	18
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.0%	3.9%
Total		Count	300	459
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general	No confidence at all	Count	1	78
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	.3%	7.2%
	Not very much	Count	11	345
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.3%	31.7%
	Quite a lot	Count	227	554
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	69.0%	50.9%
	Complete confidence	Count	90	111
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	27.4%	10.2%
Total		Count	329	1088
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

normgemg - D4 - extent to which BNF shares your values about managing the forest * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
normgemg - D4 - extent to which BNF shares your values about managing the forest	Not at all	Count	83	20	2	105
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	28.3%	4.4%	.6%	9.9%
	2	Count	118	62	8	188
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	40.3%	13.6%	2.5%	17.7%
	3	Count	68	225	73	366
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	23.2%	49.3%	23.1%	34.4%
	4	Count	16	135	155	306
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.5%	29.6%	49.1%	28.7%
	Completely	Count	8	14	78	100
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	2.7%	3.1%	24.7%	9.4%
Total		Count	293	456	316	1065
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ecviews - E1 - USFS supports my views * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
ecviews - E1 - USFS supports my views	Opposes my views	Count	140	34	7	181
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	47.3%	7.5%	2.3%	17.1%
	2	Count	88	102	13	203
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	29.7%	22.5%	4.2%	19.2%
	3	Count	49	208	93	350
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	16.6%	45.9%	30.2%	33.1%
	4	Count	10	96	135	241
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.4%	21.2%	43.8%	22.8%
	Supports my views	Count	9	13	60	82
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.0%	2.9%	19.5%	7.8%
Total		Count	296	453	308	1057
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ecgoals - E2 - USFS has similar goals to mine * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
ecgoals - E2 - USFS has similar goals to mine	Different goals	Count	134	35	8	177
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	45.6%	7.8%	2.5%	16.7%
	2	Count	92	111	21	224
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	31.3%	24.7%	6.7%	21.2%
	3	Count	46	180	84	310
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	15.6%	40.0%	26.8%	29.3%
	4	Count	15	105	124	244
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.1%	23.3%	39.5%	23.1%
	Similar goals	Count	7	19	77	103
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	2.4%	4.2%	24.5%	9.7%
Total		Count	294	450	314	1058
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ecthinks - E3 - USFS thinks like me * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
ecthinks - E3 - USFS thinks like me	Does not think like me	Count	192	98	23	313
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	65.5%	22.1%	7.6%	30.1%
	2	Count	61	126	37	224
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	20.8%	28.4%	12.3%	21.6%
	3	Count	28	163	109	300
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	9.6%	36.7%	36.1%	28.9%
	4	Count	7	47	101	155
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	2.4%	10.6%	33.4%	14.9%
	Thinks like me	Count	5	10	32	47
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.7%	2.3%	10.6%	4.5%
Total		Count	293	444	302	1039
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ecvalues -E4 - USFS shares my values * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
ecvalues -E4 - USFS shares my values	Does not share my values	Count	150	50	6	206
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	52.1%	11.2%	1.9%	19.6%
	2	Count	80	119	31	230
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	27.8%	26.7%	9.8%	21.9%
	3	Count	40	163	90	293
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	13.9%	36.6%	28.5%	27.9%
	4	Count	12	90	115	217
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.2%	20.2%	36.4%	20.7%
	Shares my values	Count	6	23	74	103
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	2.1%	5.2%	23.4%	9.8%
Total		Count	288	445	316	1049
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

eclike - E5 -USFS is like me * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
eclike - E5 -USFS is like me	Is not like me	Count	204	115	32	351
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	70.8%	26.7%	11.0%	34.8%
	2	Count	54	120	42	216
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	18.8%	27.8%	14.5%	21.4%
	3	Count	17	143	102	262
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	5.9%	33.2%	35.2%	26.0%
	4	Count	4	45	78	127
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.4%	10.4%	26.9%	12.6%
	Is like me	Count	9	8	36	53
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.1%	1.9%	12.4%	5.3%
Total		Count	288	431	290	1009
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster	
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust
effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money	Doesn't waste much money	Count	3	7
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	1.0%	1.4%
	Wastes some money	Count	31	95
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	10.3%	19.6%
	Wastes a lot of money	Count	268	382
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	88.7%	78.9%
Total		Count	302	484
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section	
			High Trust	Total
effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money	Doesn't waste much money	Count	15	25
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	4.6%	2.2%
	Wastes some money	Count	116	242
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	35.5%	21.7%
	Wastes a lot of money	Count	196	846
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	59.9%	76.0%
Total		Count	327	1113
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%

trstgov - F2 - amount of time you can trust the government in DC to do what is right * c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution Crosstabulation

			c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution			
			Low Trust	Moderate Trust	High Trust	Total
trstgov - F2 - amount of time you can trust the government in DC to do what is right	None of the time	Count	108	99	50	257
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	36.6%	20.5%	15.2%	23.2%
	2	Count	101	167	78	346
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	34.2%	34.6%	23.6%	31.2%
	3	Count	68	164	135	367
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	23.1%	34.0%	40.9%	33.1%
	4	Count	11	43	52	106
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	3.7%	8.9%	15.8%	9.6%
	All of the time	Count	7	10	15	32
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	2.4%	2.1%	4.5%	2.9%
Total		Count	295	483	330	1108
		% within c_clust - C section weighted 3 cluster solution	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix C: Trust Group Crosstabulation

Frequencies

Statistics

		dage - I1 -age	dsex - G16 - sex	deducati - G8 - Education of respondent	dincome - G9 - Household income in 2003	dintown - G5 - Live in or out of town
N	Valid	1152	1152	1132	920	1138
	Missing	0	0	20	232	14
Mean		51.63	1.50	2.83	4.14	2.47
Std. Deviation		16.42	.50	1.07	1.80	.80

Statistics

		dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area	dhalfmi - G7 -Within a half mile of BNF	dmember - G13a -Member of group interested in BNF	dyrraval - G1 - Years living in Ravalli County	dyrmt - G3 - Years living in Montana
N	Valid	1138	1137	1130	1143	1142
	Missing	14	15	22	9	10
Mean		2.38	.26	.11	19.22	25.97
Std. Deviation		.76	.44	.31	16.44	20.10

Statistics

		dprimres - G2 - Ravalli County primary residence	dworkfs - G12 - Worked for US Forest Service	town name	dzipcode - G4 - zipcode	prefix
N	Valid	1140	1132	1152	1152	1152
	Missing	12	20	0	0	0
Mean		.98	1.73	2.35		695.89
Std. Deviation		.14	.45	1.28		200.88

Statistics

		bgsmoke - A1 - Affected by smoke	begevac - A2a - Been evacuated from your home	bgprep - A2b - Prepared to evacuate, but not required to	bgnoevac -A2c - told to evacuate but didn't	expfire - overall experience with fire at residence
N	Valid	1144	1146	1144	1144	1148
	Missing	8	6	8	8	4
Mean		2.33	.11	.17	3.76E-02	.32
Std. Deviation		.68	.31	.38	.19	.64

Statistics

		bglshrs -A3a - lost hours at work	bgmohrs - A3b - more hours at work	bglsbus - A3c - business/employer lost money	bgmobus - A3d - business/employer made more money than usual	busfire - effect of fire on income
N	Valid	1149	1144	1109	1104	1150
	Missing	3	8	43	48	2
Mean		.17	.16	.22	.11	.65
Std. Deviation		.37	.37	.41	.32	.86

Statistics

		bgwkfire - A4 - worked in a job that helped fight fires in the bitterroot	cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves	cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair	cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people	agsatfi - C1 - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires
N	Valid	1149	1118	1114	1111	1071
	Missing	3	34	38	41	81
Mean		.21	.84	.38	.69	2.65
Std. Deviation		.40	.52	.65	.62	1.00

Statistics

		agsatfu - C2 - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	ccsatis - C3 - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	pefimg - C4 - pleased with previous BNF fire management	confight - C5 - confidence in wildland firefighters	confimg - C6 - confidence in BNF fire managers
N	Valid	1045	1093	1087	1126	1051
	Missing	107	59	65	26	101
Mean		2.24	2.57	2.65	3.09	2.65
Std. Deviation		.93	.92	1.00	.71	.83

Statistics

		cmpknodo - C7 - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	efffimg - C8 - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	uncfiout - C9 - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	memattfi - C10 - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	intfitru - C11 - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth
N	Valid	1034	1091	1115	1008	913
	Missing	118	61	37	144	239
Mean		2.65	2.58	2.74	1.92	2.88
Std. Deviation		.77	.86	1.00	.72	.71

Statistics

		relifire - C12 - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	relifuel - C13 - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe amanging fuels	trstwfir - C14 - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	compfire - C15 - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassionm when fighting fires
N	Valid	1115	1078	1098	1082
	Missing	37	74	54	70
Mean		2.93	2.46	3.13	3.36
Std. Deviation		.84	.95	.86	.82

Statistics

		respfire - C16 - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	efffire - C17 -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	prdefire - C18 - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	fairfire - C19 -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process
N	Valid	1080	1063	1057	1037
	Missing	72	89	95	115
Mean		3.21	1.74	.77	2.72
Std. Deviation		.84	.72	.62	.71

Statistics

		normfimg - C20 - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	uncscien - C21 - science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires	agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF	pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed	confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general
N	Valid	1082	1080	1105	1080	1089
	Missing	70	72	47	72	63
Mean		3.14	2.88	2.66	2.76	2.64
Std. Deviation		1.14	.87	.89	.85	.76

Statistics

		normgemg - D4 - extent to which BNF shares your values about managing the forest	ecviews - E1 - USFS supports my views	ecgoals - E2 - USFS has similar goals to mine	ecthinks - E3 - USFS thinks like me	ecvalues -E4 - USFS shares my values
N	Valid	1066	1057	1058	1039	1049
	Missing	86	95	94	113	103
Mean		3.10	2.85	2.88	2.42	2.79
Std. Deviation		1.11	1.18	1.22	1.19	1.25

Statistics

		eclike - E5 -USFS is like me	cvetkovi - additive measure of E&C variables--missing deleted pairwise	effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money	trstgov - F2 - amount of time you can trust the government in DC to do what is right	GRP_SPC
N	Valid	1009	956	1116	1111	1152
	Missing	143	196	36	41	0
Mean		2.32	13.14	2.74	2.38	
Std. Deviation		1.22	5.40	.49	1.03	

Frequency Table

dage - I1 -age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18	12	1.0	1.0	1.0
	19	10	.9	.9	1.9
	20	9	.8	.8	2.7
	21	12	1.0	1.0	3.7
	22	10	.9	.9	4.6
	23	7	.6	.6	5.2
	24	7	.6	.6	5.8
	25	12	1.0	1.0	6.9
	26	7	.6	.6	7.5
	27	9	.8	.8	8.2
	28	9	.8	.8	9.0
	29	10	.9	.9	9.9
	30	17	1.5	1.5	11.4
	31	7	.6	.6	12.0
	32	13	1.1	1.1	13.1
	33	16	1.4	1.4	14.5
	34	20	1.7	1.7	16.2
	35	19	1.6	1.6	17.9
	36	24	2.1	2.1	20.0
	37	17	1.5	1.5	21.4
	38	16	1.4	1.4	22.8
	39	18	1.6	1.6	24.4
	40	23	2.0	2.0	26.4
	41	24	2.1	2.1	28.5
	42	21	1.8	1.8	30.3
	43	25	2.2	2.2	32.5
	44	18	1.6	1.6	34.0
	45	24	2.1	2.1	36.1
	46	21	1.8	1.8	37.9
	47	37	3.2	3.2	41.1
	48	14	1.2	1.2	42.4
	49	25	2.2	2.2	44.5
	50	24	2.1	2.1	46.6
	51	22	1.9	1.9	48.5

dage - I1 -age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	52	25	2.2	2.2	50.7
	53	26	2.3	2.3	53.0
	54	32	2.8	2.8	55.7
	55	29	2.5	2.5	58.2
	56	32	2.8	2.8	61.0
	57	34	3.0	3.0	64.0
	58	18	1.6	1.6	65.5
	59	21	1.8	1.8	67.4
	60	27	2.3	2.3	69.7
	61	24	2.1	2.1	71.8
	62	26	2.3	2.3	74.0
	63	13	1.1	1.1	75.2
	64	25	2.2	2.2	77.3
	65	25	2.2	2.2	79.5
	66	18	1.6	1.6	81.1
	67	18	1.6	1.6	82.6
	68	20	1.7	1.7	84.4
	69	12	1.0	1.0	85.4
	70	13	1.1	1.1	86.5
	71	16	1.4	1.4	87.9
	72	13	1.1	1.1	89.1
	73	14	1.2	1.2	90.3
	74	12	1.0	1.0	91.3
	75	11	1.0	1.0	92.3
	76	7	.6	.6	92.9
	77	7	.6	.6	93.5
	78	9	.8	.8	94.3
	79	10	.9	.9	95.1
	80	4	.3	.3	95.5
	81	6	.5	.5	96.0
	82	6	.5	.5	96.5
	83	7	.6	.6	97.1
	84	4	.3	.3	97.5
	85	8	.7	.7	98.2
	86	7	.6	.6	98.8
	87	4	.3	.3	99.1
	88	5	.4	.4	99.6
	89	3	.3	.3	99.8
	91	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

dsex - G16 - sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	573	49.7	49.7	49.7
	Female	579	50.3	50.3	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

deducati - G8 - Education of respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than HS	62	5.4	5.5	5.5
	HS grad of GED	478	41.5	42.2	47.7
	Some post HS	285	24.7	25.2	72.9
	College grad	210	18.2	18.6	91.4
	Graduate degree	97	8.4	8.6	100.0
	Total	1132	98.3	100.0	
Missing	REFUSED	20	1.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

dincome - G9 - Household income in 2003

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	$100,000 plus	86	7.5	9.3	9.3
	$75,000-$99,999	69	6.0	7.5	16.8
	$50,000-$74,999	191	16.6	20.8	37.6
	$35,000-$49,999	178	15.5	19.3	57.0
	$20,000-$34,999	229	19.9	24.9	81.8
	$15,000-$19,999	60	5.2	6.5	88.4
	$10,000-$14,999	60	5.2	6.5	94.9
	Less than $10,000	47	4.1	5.1	100.0
	Total	920	79.9	100.0	
Missing	DON'T KNOW	14	1.2		
	REFUSED	218	18.9		
	Total	232	20.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

dintown - G5 - Live in or out of town

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Outside of town	222	19.3	19.5	19.5
	On the edge of town	157	13.6	13.8	33.3
	In town	759	65.9	66.7	100.0
	Total	1138	98.8	100.0	
Missing	REFUSED	14	1.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

dinterfa - G6 - Live within a forested area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	In a forested area	196	17.0	17.2	17.2
	On edge	309	26.8	27.2	44.4
	Outside forested area	633	54.9	55.6	100.0
	Total	1138	98.8	100.0	
Missing	REFUSED	14	1.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

dhalfmi - G7 -Within a half mile of BNF

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	845	73.4	74.3	74.3
	Yes	292	25.3	25.7	100.0
	Total	1137	98.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	1	.1		
	REFUSED	14	1.2		
	Total	15	1.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

dmember - G13a -Member of group interested in BNF

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1011	87.8	89.5	89.5
	Yes	119	10.3	10.5	100.0
	Total	1130	98.1	100.0	
Missing	DK	3	.3		
	REFUSED	19	1.6		
	Total	22	1.9		
Total		1152	100.0		

dyrraval - G1 - Years living in Ravalli County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	11	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1	51	4.4	4.5	5.4
	2	47	4.1	4.1	9.5
	3	36	3.1	3.1	12.7
	4	44	3.8	3.8	16.5
	5	51	4.4	4.5	21.0
	6	44	3.8	3.8	24.8
	7	30	2.6	2.6	27.5
	8	44	3.8	3.8	31.3
	9	37	3.2	3.2	34.6
	10	62	5.4	5.4	40.0
	11	32	2.8	2.8	42.8
	12	37	3.2	3.2	46.0
	13	26	2.3	2.3	48.3
	14	26	2.3	2.3	50.6
	15	31	2.7	2.7	53.3
	16	17	1.5	1.5	54.8
	17	16	1.4	1.4	56.2
	18	22	1.9	1.9	58.1
	19	16	1.4	1.4	59.5
	20	45	3.9	3.9	63.4
	21	17	1.5	1.5	64.9
	22	20	1.7	1.7	66.7
	23	12	1.0	1.0	67.7
	24	19	1.6	1.7	69.4
	25	31	2.7	2.7	72.1
	26	17	1.5	1.5	73.6
	27	16	1.4	1.4	75.0

dyrraval - G1 - Years living in Ravalli County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	28	11	1.0	1.0	75.9
	29	6	.5	.5	76.5
	30	35	3.0	3.1	79.5
	31	15	1.3	1.3	80.8
	32	9	.8	.8	81.6
	33	8	.7	.7	82.3
	34	12	1.0	1.0	83.4
	35	22	1.9	1.9	85.3
	36	13	1.1	1.1	86.4
	37	7	.6	.6	87.1
	38	6	.5	.5	87.6
	39	4	.3	.3	87.9
	40	15	1.3	1.3	89.2
	41	3	.3	.3	89.5
	42	7	.6	.6	90.1
	43	3	.3	.3	90.4
	44	4	.3	.3	90.7
	45	9	.8	.8	91.5
	46	4	.3	.3	91.9
	47	3	.3	.3	92.1
	48	5	.4	.4	92.6
	50	13	1.1	1.1	93.7
	51	8	.7	.7	94.4
	52	3	.3	.3	94.7
	53	5	.4	.4	95.1
	54	4	.3	.3	95.5
	55	2	.2	.2	95.6
	56	2	.2	.2	95.8
	57	4	.3	.3	96.2
	58	1	.1	.1	96.2
	59	2	.2	.2	96.4
	60	9	.8	.8	97.2
	61	2	.2	.2	97.4
	62	3	.3	.3	97.6
	64	5	.4	.4	98.1
	65	2	.2	.2	98.3
	66	2	.2	.2	98.4
	67	1	.1	.1	98.5
	68	1	.1	.1	98.6
	70	5	.4	.4	99.0
	72	2	.2	.2	99.2
	73	2	.2	.2	99.4
	75	2	.2	.2	99.6
	79	2	.2	.2	99.7
	80	1	.1	.1	99.8
	81	1	.1	.1	99.9
	91	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1143	99.2	100.0	
Missing	REFUSED	9	.8		
Total		1152	100.0		

dyrmt - G3 - Years living in Montana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	8	.7	.7	.7
	1	26	2.3	2.3	3.0
	2	27	2.3	2.4	5.3
	3	23	2.0	2.0	7.4
	4	35	3.0	3.1	10.4
	5	40	3.5	3.5	13.9
	6	35	3.0	3.1	17.0
	7	19	1.6	1.7	18.7
	8	34	3.0	3.0	21.6
	9	30	2.6	2.6	24.3
	10	50	4.3	4.4	28.6
	11	28	2.4	2.5	31.1
	12	28	2.4	2.5	33.5
	13	22	1.9	1.9	35.5
	14	24	2.1	2.1	37.6
	15	29	2.5	2.5	40.1
	16	16	1.4	1.4	41.5
	17	10	.9	.9	42.4
	18	19	1.6	1.7	44.0
	19	20	1.7	1.8	45.8
	20	38	3.3	3.3	49.1
	21	15	1.3	1.3	50.4
	22	22	1.9	1.9	52.4
	23	13	1.1	1.1	53.5
	24	15	1.3	1.3	54.8
	25	35	3.0	3.1	57.9
	26	20	1.7	1.8	59.6
	27	18	1.6	1.6	61.2
	28	12	1.0	1.1	62.3
	29	11	1.0	1.0	63.2
	30	38	3.3	3.3	66.5
	31	15	1.3	1.3	67.9
	32	13	1.1	1.1	69.0
	33	16	1.4	1.4	70.4
	34	8	.7	.7	71.1
	35	23	2.0	2.0	73.1
	36	16	1.4	1.4	74.5
	37	6	.5	.5	75.0
	38	9	.8	.8	75.8
	39	11	1.0	1.0	76.8
	40	15	1.3	1.3	78.1
	41	4	.3	.4	78.5
	42	12	1.0	1.1	79.5
	43	10	.9	.9	80.4
	44	6	.5	.5	80.9
	45	12	1.0	1.1	82.0
	46	4	.3	.4	82.3
	47	5	.4	.4	82.7
	48	6	.5	.5	83.3
	49	7	.6	.6	83.9
	50	18	1.6	1.6	85.5
	51	11	1.0	1.0	86.4
	52	3	.3	.3	86.7

dyrmt - G3 - Years living in Montana

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	53	9	.8	.8	87.5
	54	8	.7	.7	88.2
	55	8	.7	.7	88.9
	56	7	.6	.6	89.5
	57	11	1.0	1.0	90.5
	58	3	.3	.3	90.7
	59	3	.3	.3	91.0
	60	17	1.5	1.5	92.5
	61	5	.4	.4	92.9
	62	5	.4	.4	93.3
	63	3	.3	.3	93.6
	64	7	.6	.6	94.2
	65	6	.5	.5	94.7
	66	3	.3	.3	95.0
	67	3	.3	.3	95.3
	68	5	.4	.4	95.7
	69	1	.1	.1	95.8
	70	12	1.0	1.1	96.8
	71	3	.3	.3	97.1
	72	3	.3	.3	97.4
	73	3	.3	.3	97.6
	74	3	.3	.3	97.9
	75	7	.6	.6	98.5
	76	1	.1	.1	98.6
	77	3	.3	.3	98.9
	79	4	.3	.4	99.2
	80	1	.1	.1	99.3
	81	1	.1	.1	99.4
	83	1	.1	.1	99.5
	84	2	.2	.2	99.6
	85	1	.1	.1	99.7
	88	1	.1	.1	99.8
	91	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1142	99.1	100.0	
Missing	DON'T KNOW	1	.1		
	REFUSED	9	.8		
	Total	10	.9		
Total		1152	100.0		

dprimres - G2 - Ravalli County primary residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	24	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Yes	1116	96.9	97.9	100.0
	Total	1140	99.0	100.0	
Missing	REFUSED	11	1.0		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	12	1.0		
Total		1152	100.0		

dworkfs - G12 - Worked for US Forest Service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	308	26.7	27.2	27.2
	No	824	71.5	72.8	100.0
	Total	1132	98.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	5	.4		
	REFUSED	15	1.3		
	Total	20	1.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

town name

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Stevensville	393	34.1	34.1	34.1
	Hamilton	354	30.7	30.7	64.8
	Victor	42	3.6	3.6	68.5
	Darby/Sula	333	28.9	28.9	97.4
	Alta	30	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

dzipcode - G4 - zipcode

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	55343	1	.1	.1	.1
	59701	1	.1	.1	.2
	59761	1	.1	.1	.3
	59821	3	.3	.3	.5
	59827	41	3.6	3.6	4.1
	59828	54	4.7	4.7	8.8
	59829	260	22.6	22.6	31.3
	59833	27	2.3	2.3	33.7
	59835	4	.3	.3	34.0
	59837	1	.1	.1	34.1
	59840	296	25.7	25.7	59.8
	59841	8	.7	.7	60.5
	59847	3	.3	.3	60.8
	59870	370	32.1	32.1	92.9
	59871	27	2.3	2.3	95.2
	59875	53	4.6	4.6	99.8
	59882	1	.1	.1	99.9
	59892	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

prefix

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	349	30	2.6	2.6	2.6
	363	196	17.0	17.0	19.6
	375	64	5.6	5.6	25.2
	642	42	3.6	3.6	28.8
	777	393	34.1	34.1	62.9
	821	333	28.9	28.9	91.8
	961	94	8.2	8.2	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

bgsmoke - A1 - Affected by smoke

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	141	12.2	12.3	12.3
	Somewhat	483	41.9	42.2	54.5
	Very	520	45.1	45.5	100.0
	Total	1144	99.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	4	.3		
	REFUSED	1	.1		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	8	.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

begevac - A2a - Been evacuated from your home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1025	89.0	89.4	89.4
	Yes	121	10.5	10.6	100.0
	Total	1146	99.5	100.0	
Missing	DK	2	.2		
	REFUSED	2	.2		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	6	.5		
Total		1152	100.0		

bgprep - A2b - Prepared to evacuate, but not required to

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	945	82.0	82.6	82.6
	Yes	199	17.3	17.4	100.0
	Total	1144	99.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	3	.3		
	REFUSED	2	.2		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	8	.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

bgnoevac -A2c - told to evacuate but didn't

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	1101	95.6	96.2	96.2
	Yes	43	3.7	3.8	100.0
	Total	1144	99.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	2	.2		
	REFUSED	1	.1		
	System	5	.4		
	Total	8	.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

expfire - overall experience with fire at residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No evacuation experience	880	76.4	76.7	76.7
	Some evacuation experience	191	16.6	16.6	93.3
	Moderate evacuation experience	59	5.1	5.1	98.4
	High evacuation experience	18	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	1148	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	4	.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

bglshrs -A3a - lost hours at work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	955	82.9	83.1	83.1
	Yes	194	16.8	16.9	100.0
	Total	1149	99.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	1	.1		
	REFUSED	2	.2		
	Total	3	.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

bgmohrs - A3b - more hours at work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	960	83.3	83.9	83.9
	Yes	184	16.0	16.1	100.0
	Total	1144	99.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	4	.3		
	REFUSED	4	.3		
	Total	8	.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

bglsbus - A3c - business/employer lost money

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	870	75.5	78.4	78.4
	Yes	239	20.7	21.6	100.0
	Total	1109	96.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	35	3.0		
	REFUSED	7	.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	43	3.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

bgmobus - A3d - business/employer made more money than usual

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	979	85.0	88.7	88.7
	Yes	125	10.9	11.3	100.0
	Total	1104	95.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	38	3.3		
	REFUSED	6	.5		
	System	4	.3		
	Total	48	4.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

bgwkfire - A4 - worked in a job that helped fight fires in the bitterroot

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	912	79.2	79.4	79.4
	Yes	237	20.6	20.6	100.0
	Total	1149	99.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	2	.2		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	3	.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

cynhelp - B1 - most of the time people try to be helpful/mostly looking out for themselves

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Look out for themselves	258	22.4	23.1	23.1
	Try to be helpful	786	68.2	70.3	93.4
	DEPENDS	74	6.4	6.6	100.0
	Total	1118	97.0	100.0	
Missing	DK	17	1.5		
	REFUSED	14	1.2		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	34	3.0		
Total		1152	100.0		

cynadv - B2 - most people would try to take advantage/would try to be fair

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Try to be fair	791	68.7	71.0	71.0
	Take advantage of you	221	19.2	19.8	90.8
	DEPENDS	102	8.9	9.2	100.0
	Total	1114	96.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	21	1.8		
	REFUSED	16	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	38	3.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

cyncaref - B3 - most people can be trusted/you can't be too careful dealign with people

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Can't be too careful	434	37.7	39.1	39.1
	People can be trusted	584	50.7	52.6	91.6
	DEPENDS	93	8.1	8.4	100.0
	Total	1111	96.4	100.0	
Missing	DK	23	2.0		
	REFUSED	16	1.4		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	41	3.6		
Total		1152	100.0		

agsatfi - C1 - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very dissatisfied	186	16.1	17.4	17.4
	Somewhat dissatisfied	237	20.6	22.1	39.5
	Somewhat satisfied	418	36.3	39.0	78.5
	Very satisfied	230	20.0	21.5	100.0
	Total	1071	93.0	100.0	
Missing	DK	73	6.3		
	REFUSED	8	.7		
	Total	81	7.0		
Total		1152	100.0		

agsatfu - C2 - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very dissatisfied	273	23.7	26.1	26.1
	Somewhat dissatisfied	327	28.4	31.3	57.4
	Somewhat satisfied	365	31.7	34.9	92.3
	Very satisfied	80	6.9	7.7	100.0
	Total	1045	90.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	97	8.4		
	REFUSED	6	.5		
	System	4	.3		
	Total	107	9.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

ccsatis - C3 - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very dissatisfied	179	15.5	16.4	16.4
	Somewhat dissatisfied	267	23.2	24.4	40.8
	Somewhat satisfied	495	43.0	45.3	86.1
	Very satisfied	152	13.2	13.9	100.0
	Total	1093	94.9	100.0	
Missing	DK	49	4.3		
	REFUSED	7	.6		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	59	5.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

pefimg - C4 - pleased with previous BNF fire management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very displeased	189	16.4	17.4	17.4
	Somewhat displeased	228	19.8	21.0	38.4
	Somewhat pleased	441	38.3	40.6	78.9
	Very pleased	229	19.9	21.1	100.0
	Total	1087	94.4	100.0	
Missing	DK	57	4.9		
	REFUSED	5	.4		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	65	5.6		
Total		1152	100.0		

confight - C5 - confidence in wildland firefighters

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No confidence at all	32	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Not very much	143	12.4	12.7	15.5
	Quite a lot	646	56.1	57.4	72.9
	Complete confidence	305	26.5	27.1	100.0
	Total	1126	97.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	22	1.9		
	REFUSED	3	.3		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	26	2.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

confimg - C6 - confidence in BNF fire managers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No confidence at all	101	8.8	9.6	9.6
	Not very much	307	26.6	29.2	38.8
	Quite a lot	497	43.1	47.3	86.1
	Complete confidence	146	12.7	13.9	100.0
	Total	1051	91.2	100.0	
Missing	DK	94	8.2		
	REFUSED	5	.4		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	101	8.8		
Total		1152	100.0		

cmpknodo - C7 - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	96	8.3	9.3	9.3
	Less than half	261	22.7	25.2	34.5
	Most	584	50.7	56.5	91.0
	All	93	8.1	9.0	100.0
	Total	1034	89.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	109	9.5		
	REFUSED	6	.5		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	118	10.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

efffimg - C8 - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Poor	135	11.7	12.4	12.4
	Fair	330	28.6	30.2	42.6
	Good	488	42.4	44.7	87.4
	Excellent	138	12.0	12.6	100.0
	Total	1091	94.7	100.0	
Missing	DK	55	4.8		
	REFUSED	6	.5		
	Total	61	5.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

uncfiout - C9 - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very unsure	166	14.4	14.9	14.9
	Somewhat unsure	246	21.4	22.1	37.0
	Somewhat sure	416	36.1	37.3	74.3
	Very sure	287	24.9	25.7	100.0
	Total	1115	96.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	33	2.9		
	REFUSED	4	.3		
	Total	37	3.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

memattfi - C10 - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not much attention	305	26.5	30.3	30.3
	Some attention	478	41.5	47.4	77.7
	A good deal of attention	225	19.5	22.3	100.0
	Total	1008	87.5	100.0	
Missing	DK	136	11.8		
	REFUSED	7	.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	144	12.5		
Total		1152	100.0		

intfitru - C11 - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	19	1.6	2.1	2.1
	Less than half	236	20.5	25.8	27.9
	Mostly	493	42.8	54.0	81.9
	Always	165	14.3	18.1	100.0
	Total	913	79.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	230	20.0		
	REFUSED	8	.7		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	239	20.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

relifire - C12 - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	82	7.1	7.4	7.4
	Somewhat disagree	189	16.4	17.0	24.3
	Somewhat agree	573	49.7	51.4	75.7
	Strongly agree	271	23.5	24.3	100.0
	Total	1115	96.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	36	3.1		
	REFUSED	1	.1		
	Total	37	3.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

relifuel - C13 - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe amanging fuels

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	222	19.3	20.6	20.6
	Somewhat disagree	271	23.5	25.1	45.7
	Somewhat agree	456	39.6	42.3	88.0
	Strongly agree	129	11.2	12.0	100.0
	Total	1078	93.6	100.0	
Missing	DK	69	6.0		
	REFUSED	3	.3		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	74	6.4		
Total		1152	100.0		

trstwfir - C14 - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	66	5.7	6.0	6.0
	Somewhat disagree	141	12.2	12.8	18.9
	Somewhat agree	471	40.9	42.9	61.7
	Strongly agree	420	36.5	38.3	100.0
	Total	1098	95.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	45	3.9		
	REFUSED	8	.7		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	54	4.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

compfire - C15 - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassionm when fighting fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	54	4.7	5.0	5.0
	Somewhat disagree	74	6.4	6.8	11.8
	Somewhat agree	381	33.1	35.2	47.0
	Strongly agree	573	49.7	53.0	100.0
	Total	1082	93.9	100.0	
Missing	DK	66	5.7		
	REFUSED	4	.3		
	Total	70	6.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

respfire - C16 - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	63	5.5	5.8	5.8
	Somewhat disagree	101	8.8	9.4	15.2
	Somewhat agree	461	40.0	42.7	57.9
	Strongly agree	455	39.5	42.1	100.0
	Total	1080	93.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	64	5.6		
	REFUSED	7	.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	72	6.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

efffire - C17 -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Wastes a lot of money	451	39.1	42.4	42.4
	wastes some money	437	37.9	41.1	83.5
	Doesn't waste much money	175	15.2	16.5	100.0
	Total	1063	92.3	100.0	
Missing	DK	79	6.9		
	REFUSED	8	.7		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	89	7.7		
Total		1152	100.0		

prdefire - C18 - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not much	354	30.7	33.5	33.5
	Proud of fire management	597	51.8	56.5	90.0
	DEPENDS	106	9.2	10.0	100.0
	Total	1057	91.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	86	7.5		
	REFUSED	7	.6		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	95	8.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

fairfire - C19 -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	52	4.5	5.0	5.0
	Less than half	290	25.2	28.0	33.0
	Mostly	589	51.1	56.8	89.8
	Always	106	9.2	10.2	100.0
	Total	1037	90.0	100.0	
Missing	DK	101	8.8		
	REFUSED	11	1.0		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	115	10.0		
Total		1152	100.0		

normfimg - C20 - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	116	10.1	10.7	10.7
	2	172	14.9	15.9	26.6
	3	347	30.1	32.1	58.7
	4	335	29.1	31.0	89.6
	Completely	112	9.7	10.4	100.0
	Total	1082	93.9	100.0	
Missing	DK	63	5.5		
	REFUSED	6	.5		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	70	6.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

uncscien - C21 - science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	97	8.4	9.0	9.0
	Somewhat disagree	188	16.3	17.4	26.4
	Somewhat agree	539	46.8	49.9	76.3
	Strongly agree	256	22.2	23.7	100.0
	Total	1080	93.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	60	5.2		
	REFUSED	10	.9		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	72	6.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

agremgt - D1 - how satisfied are you with the overall management of the BNF

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very dissatisfied	151	13.1	13.7	13.7
	Somewhat dissatisfied	232	20.1	21.0	34.7
	Somewhat satisfied	560	48.6	50.7	85.3
	Very satisfied	162	14.1	14.7	100.0
	Total	1105	95.9	100.0	
Missing	DK	35	3.0		
	REFUSED	10	.9		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	47	4.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

pemgt - D2 - in the past how pleased you have been with the way the BNF in general was managed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very displeased	110	9.5	10.2	10.2
	Somewhat displeased	220	19.1	20.4	30.6
	Somewhat pleased	567	49.2	52.5	83.1
	Very pleased	183	15.9	16.9	100.0
	Total	1080	93.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	60	5.2		
	REFUSED	10	.9		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	72	6.3		
Total		1152	100.0		

confgemg - D3 - How much conrfidence do you have in BNF managers in general

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No confidence at all	78	6.8	7.2	7.2
	Not very much	345	29.9	31.7	38.8
	Quite a lot	555	48.2	51.0	89.8
	Complete confidence	111	9.6	10.2	100.0
	Total	1089	94.5	100.0	
Missing	DK	39	3.4		
	REFUSED	20	1.7		
	System	4	.3		
	Total	63	5.5		
Total		1152	100.0		

normgemg - D4 - extent to which BNF shares your values about managing the forest

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	105	9.1	9.8	9.8
	2	189	16.4	17.7	27.6
	3	366	31.8	34.3	61.9
	4	306	26.6	28.7	90.6
	Completely	100	8.7	9.4	100.0
	Total	1066	92.5	100.0	
Missing	DK	71	6.2		
	REFUSED	13	1.1		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	86	7.5		
Total		1152	100.0		

ecviews - E1 - USFS supports my views

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Opposes my views	181	15.7	17.1	17.1
	2	203	17.6	19.2	36.3
	3	350	30.4	33.1	69.4
	4	241	20.9	22.8	92.2
	Supports my views	82	7.1	7.8	100.0
	Total	1057	91.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	78	6.8		
	REFUSED	16	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	95	8.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

ecgoals - E2 - USFS has similar goals to mine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Different goals	177	15.4	16.7	16.7
	2	224	19.4	21.2	37.9
	3	310	26.9	29.3	67.2
	4	244	21.2	23.1	90.3
	Similar goals	103	8.9	9.7	100.0
	Total	1058	91.8	100.0	
Missing	DK	73	6.3		
	REFUSED	19	1.6		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	94	8.2		
Total		1152	100.0		

ecthinks - E3 - USFS thinks like me

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Does not think like me	313	27.2	30.1	30.1
	2	224	19.4	21.6	51.7
	3	300	26.0	28.9	80.6
	4	155	13.5	14.9	95.5
	Thinks like me	47	4.1	4.5	100.0
	Total	1039	90.2	100.0	
Missing	DK	94	8.2		
	REFUSED	18	1.6		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	113	9.8		
Total		1152	100.0		

ecvalues -E4 - USFS shares my values

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Does not share my values	206	17.9	19.6	19.6
	2	230	20.0	21.9	41.6
	3	293	25.4	27.9	69.5
	4	217	18.8	20.7	90.2
	Shares my values	103	8.9	9.8	100.0
	Total	1049	91.1	100.0	
Missing	DK	82	7.1		
	REFUSED	18	1.6		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	103	8.9		
Total		1152	100.0		

eclike - E5 -USFS is like me

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Is not like me	351	30.5	34.8	34.8
	2	216	18.8	21.4	56.2
	3	262	22.7	26.0	82.2
	4	127	11.0	12.6	94.7
	Is like me	53	4.6	5.3	100.0
	Total	1009	87.6	100.0	
Missing	DK	115	10.0		
	REFUSED	26	2.3		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	143	12.4		
Total		1152	100.0		

effgov - F1 - the fideral government wastes a lot/some/not much money

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Doesn't waste much money	25	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Wastes some money	243	21.1	21.8	24.0
	Wastes a lot of money	848	73.6	76.0	100.0
	Total	1116	96.9	100.0	
Missing	DK	19	1.6		
	REFUSED	16	1.4		
	System	1	.1		
	Total	36	3.1		
Total		1152	100.0		

trstgov - F2 - amount of time you can trust the government in DC to do what is right

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None of the time	257	22.3	23.1	23.1
	2	347	30.1	31.2	54.4
	3	369	32.0	33.2	87.6
	4	106	9.2	9.5	97.1
	All of the time	32	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	1111	96.4	100.0	
Missing	DK	15	1.3		
	REFUSED	23	2.0		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	41	3.6		
Total		1152	100.0		

GRP_SPC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1100	95.5	95.5	95.5
	DU	1	.1	.1	95.6
	arbor society	1	.1	.1	95.7
	audobon and cross-county ski club, nature conservacy	1	.1	.1	95.7
	Audubon society	1	.1	.1	95.8
	bitteroot valley brd. Of realitors	1	.1	.1	95.9
	Bitterroot land trust	1	.1	.1	96.0
	Bitterroot national forest.	1	.1	.1	96.1
	bitterroot ridge runners	1	.1	.1	96.2
	bitterroot water conversation distric	1	.1	.1	96.3
	Boy Scouts	1	.1	.1	96.4
	cub scouts	1	.1	.1	96.4
	Darby Ranger Station	1	.1	.1	96.5
	disabled veterans	1	.1	.1	96.6
	ducks unlimited	1	.1	.1	96.7
	father land and cattle company	1	.1	.1	96.8
	fishing outfitter	1	.1	.1	96.9
	fishing outfitters assoc of MT	1	.1	.1	97.0
	foam float fishing outfitters of Montana	1	.1	.1	97.0
	foresters org	1	.1	.1	97.1
	Montana stockmans	1	.1	.1	97.2
	montana wilderness asssocitation	1	.1	.1	97.3
	Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Environmental Information Center,	1	.1	.1	97.4
	montpirg	1	.1	.1	97.5
	motana weed control asst.	1	.1	.1	97.6
	Mt Fish and Wildlife	1	.1	.1	97.7
	mutual aide	1	.1	.1	97.7
	nation widllife federation	1	.1	.1	97.8
	national forest foundation, Yaka valley forest council	1	.1	.1	97.9
	National wild Turkey assouation rockie mountain elk foundation	1	.1	.1	98.0
	Natural Resource Defense Council	1	.1	.1	98.1
	Natural Resource defense council Coalition for greater Montana	1	.1	.1	98.2
	natural resources dept. of the job corps	1	.1	.1	98.3
	NRA	2	.2	.2	98.4
	ravalli co. republical central committee	1	.1	.1	98.5
	REFUSED	1	.1	.1	98.6
	search and rescue ravalli county	1	.1	.1	98.7

GRP_SPC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ski Club has trail	1	.1	.1	98.8
	stock growers association	1	.1	.1	98.9
	sula community club	1	.1	.1	99.0
	the bitteroot jem and mineral society	1	.1	.1	99.0
	the bitterroot indroduction.	1	.1	.1	99.1
	The revallie county government	1	.1	.1	99.2
	three-mile fire dept part of ravallie county fire dept	1	.1	.1	99.3
	tin cup water and sewer district	1	.1	.1	99.4
	United Forest Users, Montana Vehicle Rights Association	1	.1	.1	99.5
	University of Montana	1	.1	.1	99.6
	unsure of the name, I don't know	1	.1	.1	99.7
	US Forest service	1	.1	.1	99.7
	Whittecar Rifle and Pistol Range	1	.1	.1	99.8
	Wilderness Society,	1	.1	.1	99.9
	Wilderness Watch	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1152	100.0	100.0	

Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	2.66	.98	1149
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	2.25	.89	1149
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	2.57	.90	1149
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	2.66	.98	1149
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	3.08	.71	1149
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	2.66	.81	1149

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	2.65	.74	1149
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	2.58	.85	1149
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	2.75	.99	1149
memattfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	1.93	.68	1149
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	2.88	.65	1149
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	2.92	.83	1149
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	2.46	.93	1149
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	3.13	.85	1149
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	3.35	.80	1149
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	3.21	.82	1149
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	1.76	.70	1149
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.90	.46	1149
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	2.73	.69	1149
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	3.15	1.11	1149
uncscieP - C21 [MR]- science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires	2.88	.85	1149

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	.652	.650
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	.594	.651
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	.669	.704
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	.512	.495
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	.385	.355
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	.630	.626
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	.591	.589
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	.642	.655
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	.356	.352
memattfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	.430	.436
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	.531	.522
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	.704	.714
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	.626	.609
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	.597	.610
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	.530	.528

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Communalities

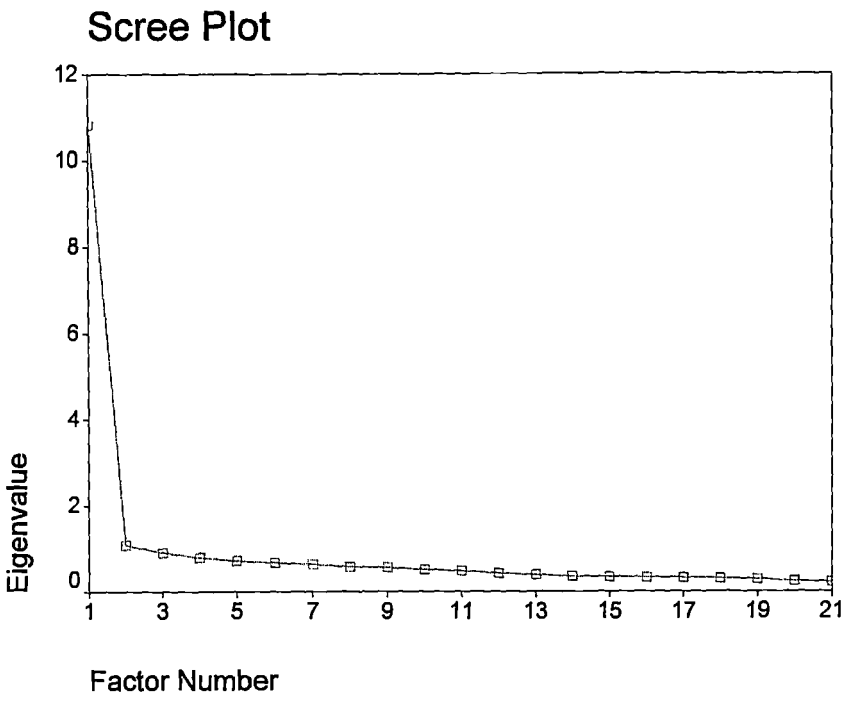
	Initial	Extraction
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	.528	.521
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	.396	.391
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.356	.318
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	.637	.637
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	.538	.541
uncscieP - C21 [MR]- science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires	.156	.141

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	10.818	51.516	51.516	10.373	49.396	49.396
2	1.084	5.163	56.679	.670	3.191	52.587
3	.908	4.326	61.005			
4	.796	3.791	64.796			
5	.720	3.427	68.223			
6	.673	3.206	71.429			
7	.636	3.027	74.456			
8	.577	2.749	77.205			
9	.567	2.699	79.904			
10	.514	2.449	82.352			
11	.482	2.297	84.649			
12	.428	2.036	86.686			
13	.392	1.867	88.553			
14	.354	1.687	90.240			
15	.344	1.636	91.877			
16	.328	1.562	93.438			
17	.320	1.522	94.960			
18	.306	1.458	96.418			
19	.286	1.364	97.782			
20	.245	1.166	98.948			
21	.221	1.052	100.000			

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.



Factor Matrix[a]

	Factor	
	1	2
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	.785	-.184
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	.689	-.420
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	.798	-.257
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	.703	-2.396E-02
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	.573	.165
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	.791	1.040E-02
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	.762	9.436E-02
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	.808	3.016E-02
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	.589	6.828E-02

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Factor Matrix[a]

	Factor	
	1	2
memattfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	.658	5.943E-02
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	.707	.148
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	.843	5.894E-02
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	.740	-.249
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	.740	.251
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	.659	.307
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	.666	.278
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	.623	4.760E-02
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.547	.135
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	.797	3.763E-02
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	.735	-3.552E-02
uncscieP - C21 [MR]- science can settle differences of opinion about the risks and benefits from forest fires	.371	5.324E-02

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

a. 2 factors extracted. 5 iterations required.

Goodness-of-fit Test

Chi-Square	df	Sig.
852.699	169	.000

Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	2.25	.89	1151
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	2.66	.97	1151
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	2.88	.65	1151
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	3.35	.80	1151
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	3.21	.82	1151
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.90	.46	1151
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	2.73	.69	1151
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	3.14	1.11	1151

Communalities

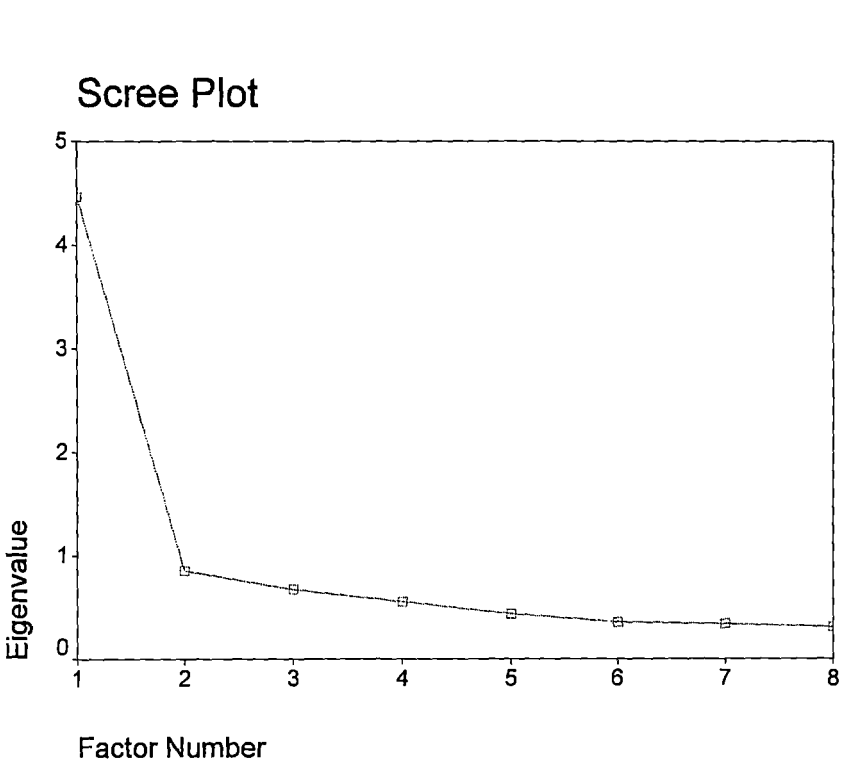
	Initial	Extraction
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	.408	.399
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	.571	.599
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	.467	.492
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	.496	.465
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	.494	.459
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.339	.337
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	.596	.668
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	.512	.565

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.467	55.841	55.841	3.984	49.797	49.797
2	.855	10.692	66.533			
3	.674	8.421	74.954			
4	.553	6.915	81.869			
5	.439	5.490	87.359			
6	.359	4.484	91.843			
7	.341	4.259	96.103			
8	.312	3.897	100.000			

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.



Factor Matrix[a]

	Factor
	1
agsatfuN - C2 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fuels	.631
agsatfiN - C1 [MR] - Satisfied with how BNF staff deals with fires	.774
intfitrN - C11 [MR] - when managers speak in the media about fires, how often do they tell the truth	.702
compfirN - C15 [MR] - I believe the BNF staff demonstrates a general attitude of compassion when fighting fires	.682
respfirN - C16 [MR] - managers on the BNF respond to the needs of local residents when fighting fires	.677
prdefirN - C18 [MR] - proud of the way fire is managed in the BNF	.580
fairfirN - C19 [MR] -fires on the BNF are managed according to a fair process	.817
normfimN - C20 [MR - to what extent does the BNF share your values about fire management	.751

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

a. 1 factors extracted. 5 iterations required.

Goodness-of-fit Test

Chi-Square	df	Sig.
365.534	20	.000

Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	2.57	.90	1150
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	3.08	.71	1150
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	2.66	.81	1150
mematttfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	1.93	.68	1150
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	3.13	.84	1150

Communalities

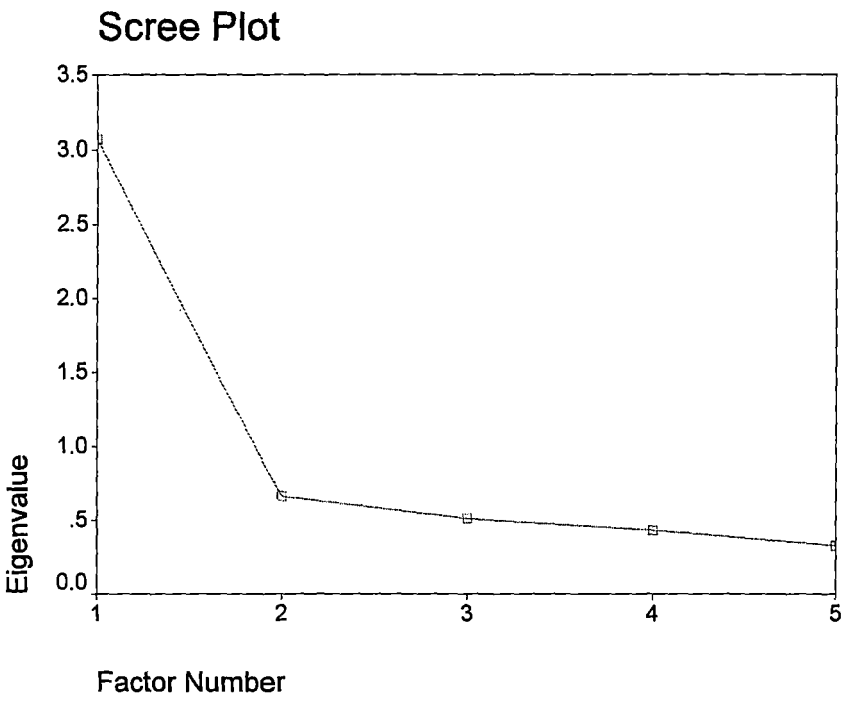
	Initial	Extraction
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	.467	.550
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	.368	.402
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	.559	.696
mematttfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	.374	.431
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	.458	.528

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.069	61.375	61.375	2.607	52.149	52.149
2	.663	13.260	74.634			
3	.510	10.204	84.839			
4	.431	8.620	93.459			
5	.327	6.541	100.000			

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.



Factor Matrix[a]

	Factor 1
ccsatiC - C3 [MR] - satisfied with how BNF is managed on everyone's behald	.742
confighC - C5 [MR] - confidence in wildland firefighters	.634
confimgC - C6 [MR] - confidence in BNF fire managers	.834
memattfC - C10 [MR] - how much attention BNF managers pay to what people think when deciding what to do about forest fires	.657
trstwfiC - C14 [MR] - resident of the Bitterroot say the BNF staff is trustworthy when fighting fires	.727

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

a. 1 factors extracted. 5 iterations required.

Goodness-of-fit Test

Chi-Square	df	Sig.
66.184	5	.000

Factor Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	2.66	.98	1152
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	2.65	.74	1152
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	2.58	.85	1152
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	2.75	.99	1152
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	2.92	.83	1152
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	2.46	.93	1152
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	1.76	.70	1152

Communalities

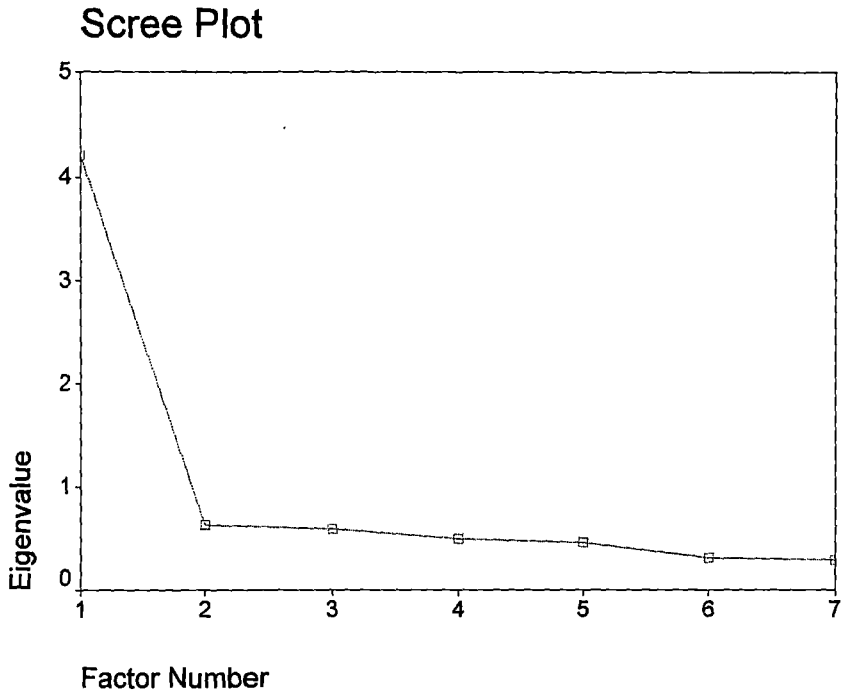
	Initial	Extraction
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	.448	.489
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	.535	.591
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	.607	.682
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	.336	.364
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	.638	.721
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	.479	.519
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	.370	.406

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Total Variance Explained

	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
Factor	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.210	60.138	60.138	3.772	53.887	53.887
2	.632	9.029	69.167			
3	.590	8.432	77.599			
4	.500	7.145	84.744			
5	.462	6.600	91.344			
6	.314	4.480	95.824			
7	.292	4.176	100.000			

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.



Factor Matrix[a]

	Factor
	1
pefimgP - C4 [MR] - pleased with previous BNF fire management	.699
cmpknodP - C7 [MR] - proportion of BNF managers whom know what they are doing	.769
efffimgP - C8 [MR] - effectiveness of BNF managers of dealing with fire	.826
uncfiouP - C9 [MR] - certaintiy fires threating your community would be put out in time	.603
relifirP - C12 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable when managing fires	.849
relifueP - C13 [MR] - I find BNF managers to be reliable whe managing fuels	.721
efffireP - C17 [MR] -when fighting fires wastes a lot/some/not much money	.637

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

a. 1 factors extracted. 4 iterations required.

Goodness-of-fit Test

Chi-Square	df	Sig.
66.905	14	.000